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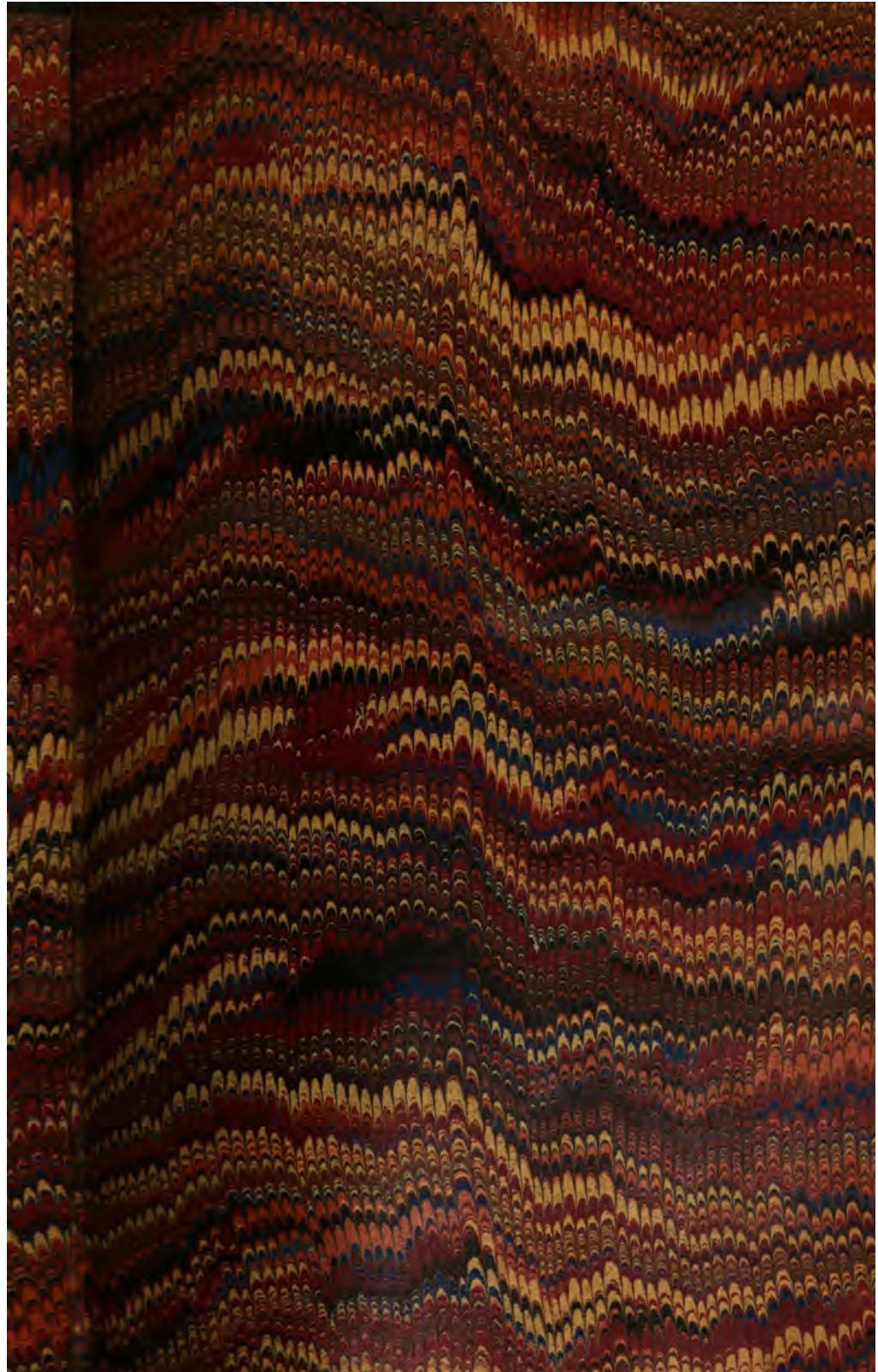
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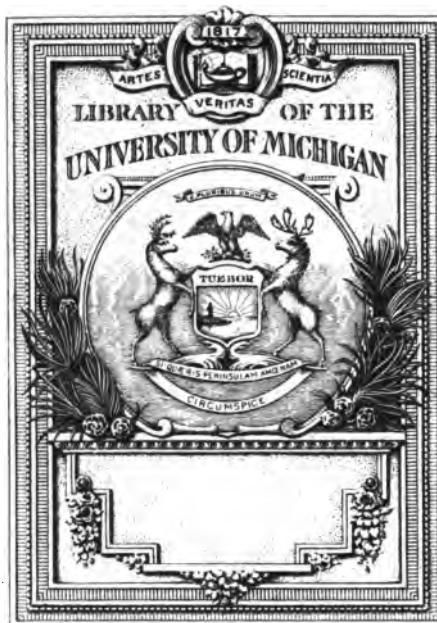


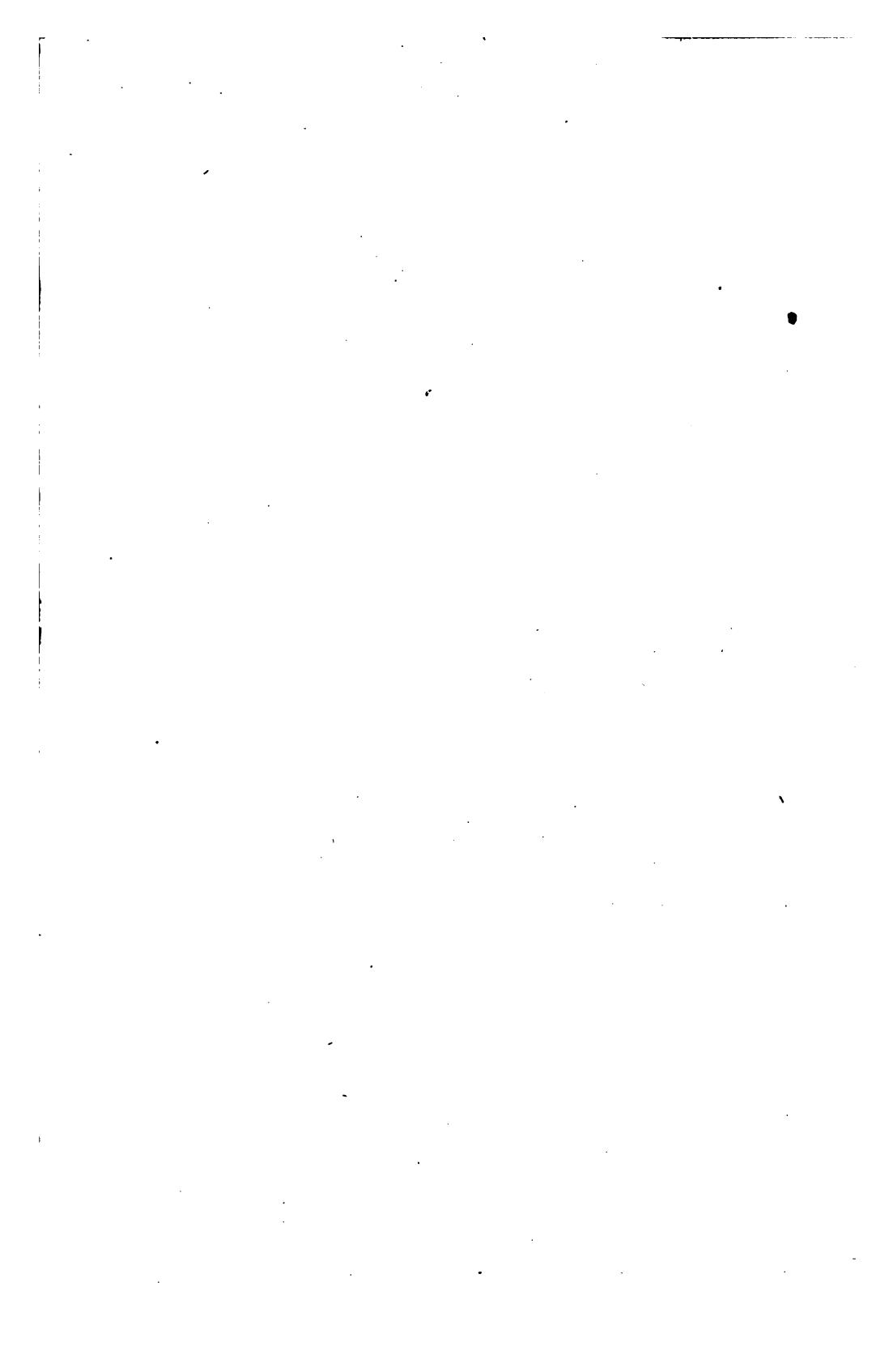
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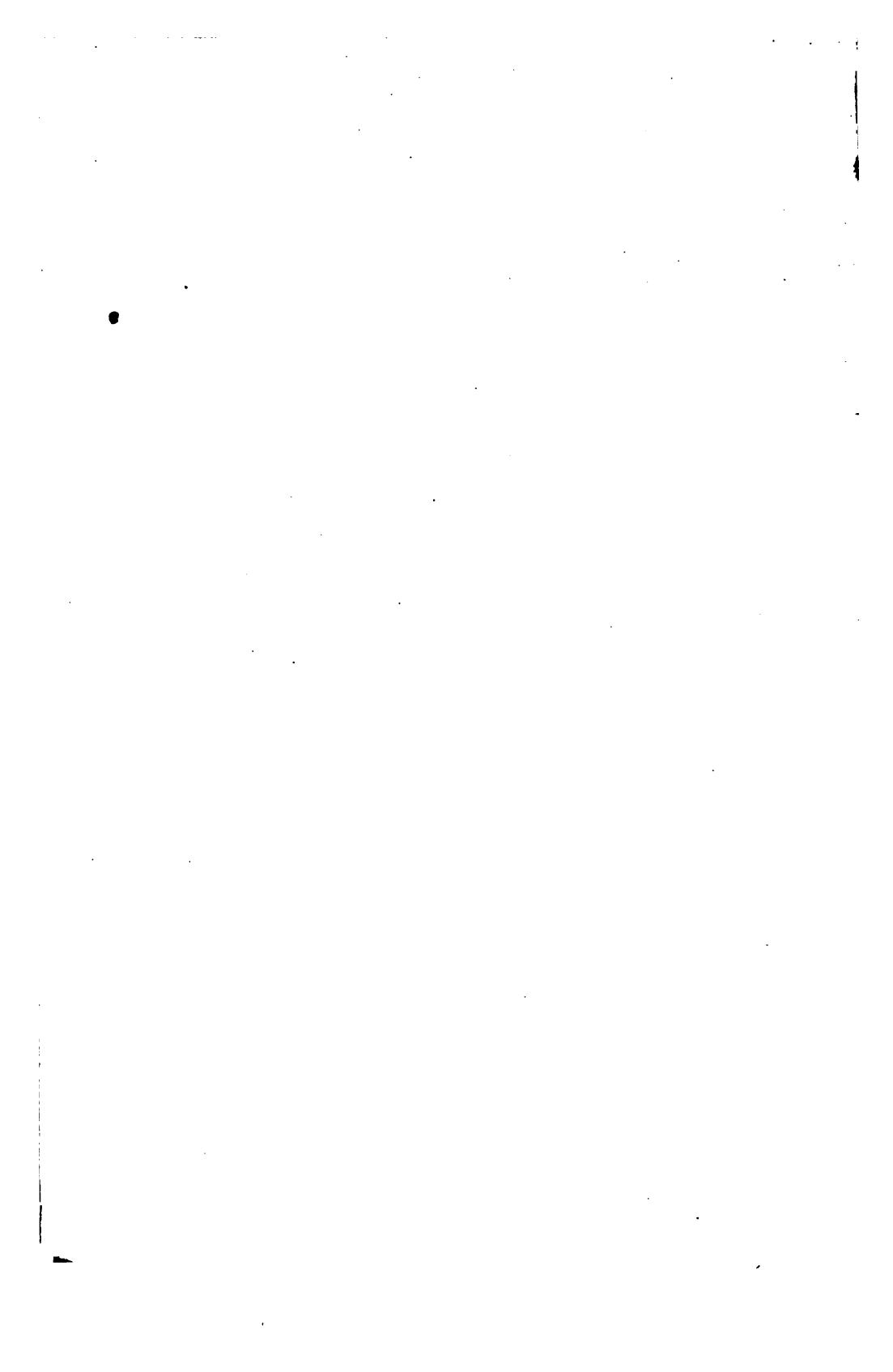
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HISTORY
OF THE
CAMPAIGNS
OF

*Count Alexander Suworow
Rymnikski,*

FIELD-MARSHAL-GENERAL IN THE SERVICE
OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE EM-
PEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIANS:

WITH
A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE
AND CHARACTER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF
FREDERICK ANTHING.

*Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.*

MORAT. L. 3. ODE 3.

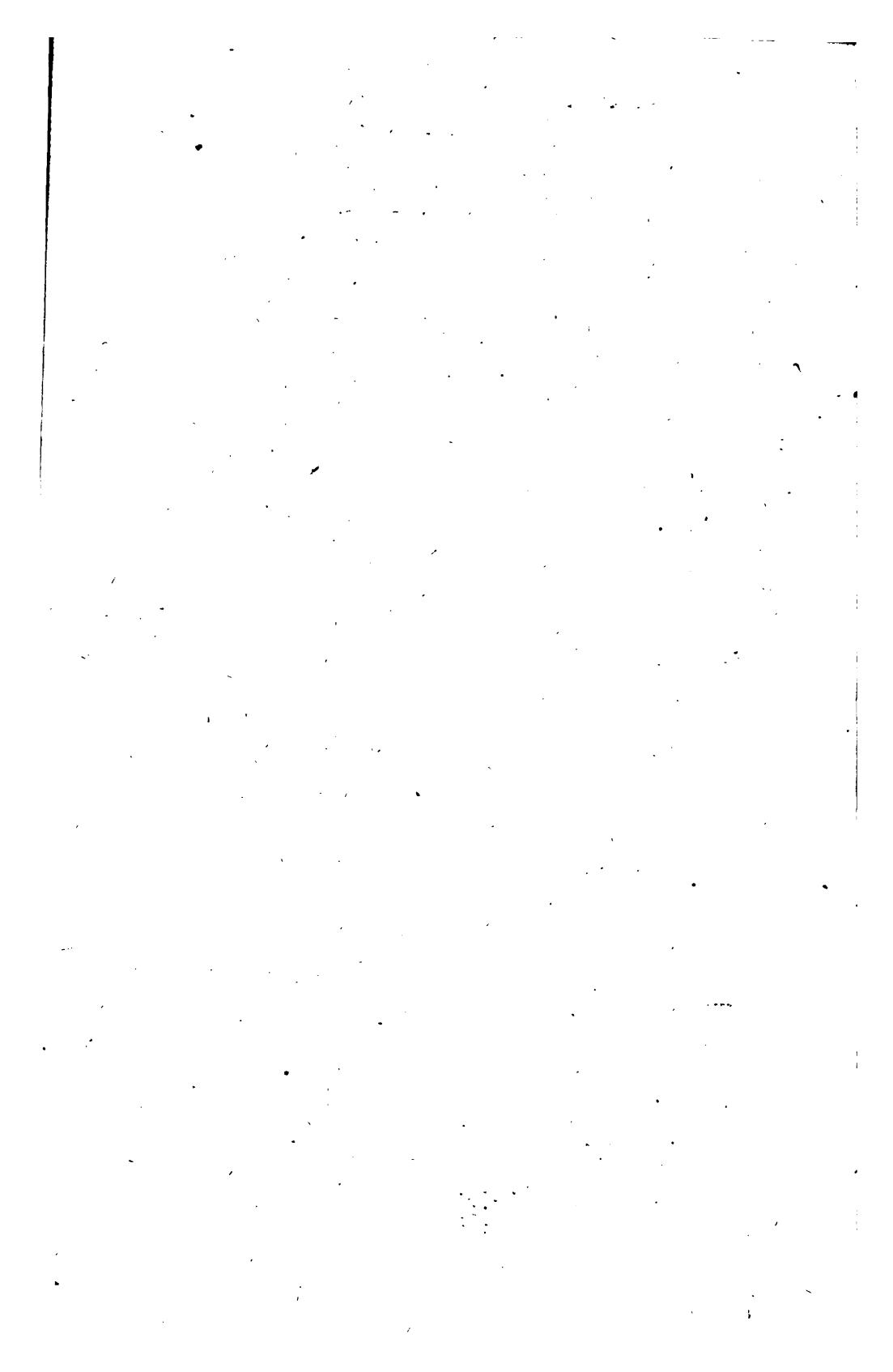
IN TWO VOLUMES.

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CAMPAIGNS

O F

Count Alexander Suworow-Rymnikski.

C H A P. I.

IN the beginning of the month of September, 1786, General Suworow, a short time after his promotion to the rank of commander-in-chief, quitted Petersburg for Kremenschuck. Prince Potemkin was at that time there on a visit to his new government of Catherinoslaw and Taurida, which, a short time before, had been called the Crimea. In every place where the prince passed some time, every one was eager to pay him homage, and brilliant entertain-

ments were prepared for his amusement. He was received with universal joy as the harbinger of her imperial majesty, whose visit to these provinces was impatiently expected by the people; and, for whose arrival, he had made the necessary preparations.

Accordingly, in the month of February, 1787, the empress arrived at Kiowie, attended by a numerous and magnificent court, and accompanied by several ministers of foreign powers in alliance with her. Prince Potemkin and General Suworow set off at the same time; and Field-Marshal Romanzow was already at Kiowie, in the character of governor-general. Many travellers of distinction resorted thither on this extraordinary occasion; and, as the imperial court remained there during several weeks, this town became the temporary residence of all the nobility of the province.

The

The King of Poland came no farther than Kanief, on the Dnieper, as, according to the constitutional laws of his country, he could not pass its frontiers. He there received every mark of respect from the attendants on the Russian court, and particularly distinguished General Suworow, whom he had known during the war of the confederation. A few days after his arrival, he paid a visit to the empress on board a vessel on the Dnieper.

During the residence of the court at Kiowie, Suworow received the command of a corps on the Bog, to which he had not hitherto been attached. This arrangement was made by the special order of the empress, as her majesty was desirous that he should always be on duty near her.

Immediately after the festival of Easter, the empress continued her journey to Taurida. The Emperor, Joseph the Second, ac-

companied her, under the title of Count Falkenstein, and as he always wore a white uniform, many persons, and Suworow among the rest, took him at first for a Russian officer. This monarch, who was well acquainted with the extraordinary talents and character of Suworow, frequently conversed with him, upon political and military affairs, during his residence at Cherson.

When the empress actually set out for Taurida, Suworow took the command of a body of cavalry at Blankifna, about ten miles from Cherson, on the road to Pultawa; and when her imperial majesty returned from thence, he appeared at the head of his corps, to do her all military honour. He then escorted her to Pultawa, where she graciously dismissed him, with the present of a box enriched with her cypher in diamonds.

Prince Potemkin afterwards returned to his government with the title of Tauritschefski,

chefski, governor of Taurida ; and, having made the necessary arrangements there, he set out to visit his estate at Smeale, which he had just purchased of Prince Lubomirski, on the frontiers of Poland. General Suworow accompanied him thither, and left him in the month of August, to take the command of the corps of Cherson and Kinburn.

During this journey of the empress, Bulgakow, the Russian minister at Constantinople, came from that place, in order to pay his court to his imperial mistress. This mark of respect, which could not be well avoided, and seemed to be nothing more than what the etiquette of his situation required, gave umbrage to the Porte; whose uneasiness soon became very apparent. Within a few days after his arrival, Bulgakow received information that his presence was absolutely necessary at Constantinople : he, accordingly, returned there, with all possible speed, and

found the predominant party in the Divan disposed to war.

For several years an Ottoman fleet had regularly been seen to cruise for a short time before Oczakow; but it was far more considerable than it had hitherto been in the summer of 1787. It consisted of twelve ships of the line, seven frigates, eight chebecs, five kirlangithsches, and twenty-five gun-boats.

The Russian fleet at Cherson was very inferior in number and equipment to that of the Turks: it was moored on the western bank of the Liman, at five miles from Cherson, on the side of Oczakow. Two ships had indeed been lately launched at Cherson, in the presence of the emperor, which were called the Joseph and Wolodimir; but both the one and the other were without equipage.

Suvorow, with his usual attention, examined the country that surrounded Cherson, and made the necessary distribution of troops, in case the Turks should attempt an attack by land; or effect a descent from their ships. He fortified, with great care, the bank of the Dnieper and the Bog, to guard the fords of those rivers ; and paid particular attention to the peninsula of Kinburn. He had under his command in that quarter twelve squadrons of light horse, ten squadrons of dragoons, four regiments of Cossacs, and four battalions of fusileers, who formed a camp in the vicinity of Kinburn.

This town is but ill defended by its walls, which are surrounded by a glacis. The ditch is but shallow, and it is impossible to increase its depth ; as the ground is sandy, and water is found very near the surface. On one side of the glacis is the mouth of the Dnieper, and, on the other side, the Black Sea. There was

in the bay of Kinburn no force but a single frigate and a chaloupe of twelve guns.

There was a regular correspondence between Kinburn and Oczakow, as they were only separated by a short passage of two miles across the Mouth of the Dnieper. Colonel Dunzelmann, who commanded at Kinburn, had occasion to send an officer to the Bacha of Oczakow. When the official conversation was concluded, the Bacha ordered his people to retire, and enquired of the officer concerning the news of the day; who having replied, that he had none to communicate, the honest open-hearted Bacha informed him that the turbulent heads at Constantinople had declared war against Russia, and that the Turkish fleet would soon be in motion, to attack the two vessels in the bay of Kinburn. To complete his liberal procedure, the Bacha ordered a Tschautsch (a kind of patrol) to attend the officer as an escort; and the event proved the necessity of the pre-

caution; as he was attacked on his return by two Turks, whom the guard repulsed and conducted him safe to Kinburn.

In the afternoon of the following day, August 19, 1787, the intelligence of the Bacha was realised, for the frigate and gun-boat were fiercely attacked by several Turkish vessels. The engagement lasted some time; and the gun-boat not making sufficient way in following the frigate, was in danger of being cut off; but the officer who commanded her, having fired a broad-side with such effect at the vessel, that was first in pursuit, as to sink it; the rest did not venture to risk a similar fate. Another of the Turkish vessels also foundered; so that the Russian frigate and chaloupe, though they had greatly suffered, at length escaped, and retreated to Gluboka, where they were repaired.

Thus did hostilities break out on the part of the Turks, without a preliminary declaration

ration of war.. From that moment the Russians kept themselves upon their guard; and employed every necessary precaution. Suworow accordingly took the command of Kinburn upon himself, and ceded that of Cherson to General Bilikow. The whole of the troops under his command, amounted to about thirty thousand men.

As the Turks had a very superior force at sea, and were in a condition to give an irreparable blow to the naval force of Russia in the Black Sea, the first care of Suworow was to secure the bay of Gluboka, and the marine of Cherson. He accordingly ordered a battery to be erected before Gluboka of twenty pieces of cannon, eighteen and twenty-four pounders, to command both the entrances; and five lesser batteries on the island below Cherson, in order to produce a cross fire.

The Turks took a vessel laden with provisions, and at the mouth of the Bog, they surprized

surprised, in a public house, about twenty Cossacs and Ukraine peasants, who were either cut in pieces or made prisoners.

They now commenced the bombardment of Kinburn, which continued several days without interruption. Three of their bombs fell in the barrack of the commandant, and the tent of General Suwrow was carried away by the explosion of a shell.

The place, however, made a very vigorous defence. Two of the enemy's frigates, which had ventured to approach too near, suffered very severely for their temerity; and ships of the line afterwards kept at a greater distance. One of them was blown up by the negligence of some of its crew.

At the close of this month, Admiral Woino-witsh set sail from Sevastopol for the coast of Varna. His fleet consisted of two vessels of the line, three frigates, and twelve small

vessels;

vessels; but was so unfortunate as to encounter a violent storm, which dispersed his ships. A line-of-battle ship, of sixty-six guns, which had suffered very much in its masts and rigging, was taken by the Turks; and a frigate went to the bottom with its whole equipage. The admiral had scarce collected his scattered fleet, when he was attacked by the Turks, and an engagement followed: but the Russians, notwithstanding their losses, and the bad condition of their ships, obtained the advantage of the enemy, and happily reached their destination.

The gun-boats of the Russians, and their double chaloupes, presented themselves at some distance from Gluboka, to tempt the Turks towards them, that they might seize the favourable moment of attacking them. The stratagem succeeded; the Turks commenced their manœuvres with their chaloupes and other vessels; but, after an engagement, which was attended with no signal consequences

quences on either side, they were driven back into Oczakow.

On the thirtieth of September, the fire of the Turks, upon Kinburn, was better sustained than it had hitherto been, and continued, without interruption, to a very late hour of the night. Suworow, from his observations on the enemy's movements, conjectured that they actually meditated a descent upon the island. He accordingly prepared himself for the event, and forbade a single gun to be fired, on the side of the Russians.

On the morrow, at break of day, the Turks recommenced their bombardment; but the town made no return; nor was the morning gun fired. A great number of balls and bombs fell in the camp, and several tents were carried away. As that day was a festival of the Greek church, Suworow attended mass, with a considerable number of his officers.

In

In the mean time, thirty chaloupes, full of troops, ascended the Liman, to about three miles above Kinburn; but they were no sooner disembarked than they were discovered by some Cossacs, who were posted upon a hill of sand. They first imagined the Turks to be deserters; but when they found their mistake, an engagement ensued, and the invaders were driven back to their vessels. The Turks had supposed, that Suworow would dispatch a detachment against these people, who were devoted to destruction, and proportionably weaken his garrison. But he was not the dupe of such a stratagem.

At nine in the morning, the Turks began to disembark their troops. The engineer Lafitte directed the operation; which the Russians beheld without offering the least interruption. All their vessels, great and small, approached at different distances; and, to cover them, they had formed a strong staccado,

staccado, at the point of the peninsula, and at half a mile from the place.

The troops which were employed on the descent were the flower of the garrison of Oczakow, amounting to six thousand men, and were entirely infantry. The Bacha, who commanded, had, in order to invigorate their courage, ordered all the transport-vessels to return; that they might have no other alternative, but to do their duty, as became them, or to find destruction in the sea, if they fled from the land. The detachment, which the Russians had to oppose them, was somewhat less than a thousand infantry, which was afterwards reinforced by four regiments of Cossacs, and about a thousand cavalry.

The Turks were no sooner disembarked, than they began to form entrenchments; but the water gained upon them so fast, from a cause which has been already explained, that they could not give sufficient depth to their

their works. They, however, supplied this defect, by filling the sacks, with which they had the precaution to provide themselves, with sand, and they served as a rampart.

At noon, their dervises offered up the accustomed prayers, and the troops made their pious ablutions in the Black Sea. They then returned to their entrenchments, and proceeded in completing their works.

Suworow had given orders, that not a single shot should be discharged, or any sortie made, till the enemy were within two hundred yards of the glacis. The signal ordered for these operations, was a salute of artillery, from all the polygons which were on that side of the place.

At one, the Turkish advanced guard appeared at the distance named in the general's order; when the signal was instantly given, and as quickly obeyed. Colonel Ifeiow, with his regiment,

regiment, a regiment of Cossacs, and two squadrons of light horse, turned the place to the left of the Black Sea, and fell upon the advanced guard, who were bringing up the scaling-ladders. They consisted of some hundred men, and were cut in pieces, or put to the sword. The Bacha, who refused to surrender, shared the same fate. He was well acquainted with the town of Kinburn, and had fixed on this side of it, from knowing it to be the least capable of resistance.

In the mean time, Orlow's regiment of infantry, sallied forth from the place, with the cavalry; passed through the right wing of the enemy; threw themselves into the intrenchments, and, with the bayonet, dispatched all who opposed them.

The Turkish ships cannonaded, with more than six hundred pieces of artillery, the front and flanks of the troops, which had come

forth from the town, but without any very destructive effect.

At this time, the Colonels of the Orlow and Illoweiski regiments arrived with them, and followed the cavalry towards the Black Sea. They fought with infinite spirit, as well as perseverance, and acquired great honour. Suworow now ordered the two battalions of Kafelow to advance, which composed the reserve. Major-General Reck, who commanded them, was dangerously wounded in the leg, and carried off the field. But neither these battalions, nor two squadrons of light-horse, who supported them, could resist the force and fierceness of the enemy: they faced about and fled, and the Turks, with their sabres and their poniards, made sad havoc among them.

Suworow had a very narrow escape; having had his horse shot under him by a cannon-ball; he addressed himself to a Turk, for an

horse

horse which he had just taken, and whom he mistook for a Cossac, as the Turks had only disembarked infantry. But he now found his mistake, and the sabre was uplifted, which would have destroyed him, if its descending stroke had not been arrested by the thrust of a bayonet, from a fusileer of Nouikow.

The situation of the Russians became very critical. They were overpowered by numbers, and compelled to retire to the Glacis. From time to time they appeared to recover themselves, and to gain ground; but, the Turks having received a large reinforcement, their efforts failed; the carnage became general; the dead, the dying, and the wounded, were seen on all sides; and the hostile troops were so confounded, that, on both sides, the artillery were commanded to discontinue its operations.

While the bloody career of slaughter was proceeding, a Turkish chebec and gun-

boat, which approached within reach of the cannon of the place, blew up, with a most horrid explosion.

The day was now fast declining, when ten squadrons of light-horse arrived from their post, at the distance of four miles behind Kinkburn : but, from the nature of the ground, they were compelled to charge the Turks in a mass. At this time, the infantry began to recover itself ; and the Cossacs coming, from the sea side, upon their flanks, the Turks began, in their turn, to give way to this united force. They opposed a defence full of vigour, which was rouzed almost to madness by their enraged Dervises, who mingled in the battle, and excited the Mahometans to combat. These men became the martyrs of their zeal, and the death they inflamed others to seek, they themselves found.

The night now came on, and there was no moon. At this time, there arrived a small battalion

battalion of Muruni, of three hundred men, who came from the side of Cherson, worn out with fatigue; and two companies of reserve, employed to guard the baggage behind Kinburn. This reinforcement, however, decided the battle.

The Turks, finding themselves driven back towards the sea, turned upon their pursuers in despair. Their last fire continued for about half an hour, when they were totally defeated, being cut to pieces, or driven into the sea. Some of the fugitives, however, who, when they saw that their run-a-way comrades were lost in the waves, attempted, but in vain, to return to the charge. Others flattered themselves that they should escape, by swimming to Oczakow, but they likewise perished.

About ten at night, this bloody action, which had lasted nine hours, was terminated. Twice the Russians were overpowered by

c 3 numbers;

numbers; nevertheless, the far greater part of the Turkish army was left on the field, or perished in the sea. A very small number of them escaped.

As night was approaching, Suworow received a musket-shot in the left arm. The wound discharged a great quantity of blood, and there was no surgeon about him to dress it. He went, therefore, to the sea side; and an officer of Coissacs, of Kutenikow, who followed with some men, washed his wound with seawater, and bound it up with his cravat. With this dressing he re-mounted his horse, and returned to the field of battle. The Coissac officer was himself wounded, as were all those who were about Suworow's person during the engagement. Tischenko, a light-horseman, was his orderly attendant for the day, and was the only person, so situated, who escaped free from hurt. He was made serjeant-major, as a recompence for the services of the day.

When all was over, and the troops were ordered to re-enter the place, the cannonade suddenly re-commenced, but it lasted a very short time. A body of the Turks, who were not in the action, conceiving that the place was entirely without a garrison, hoped to take it by an attack from behind, but they were soon repulsed.

Suworow, found himself extremely weak on his return to Kinburn. His wound was dressed by a surgeon, who wished him to take refreshments; but he was too much fatigued; and he grew rather worse after the operation.

This battle cost the Russians two hundred killed, among whom were many superior officers, and three hundred wounded.

Of the army of six thousand men, which the Turks had disembarked, not more than seven hundred escaped. The rest were either

slain or drowned.—Among the dead there was a French engineer :—As to Lafitte, who had directed the descent, he disappeared before it was night.

Major-General Islinief, who was at the distance of eight miles behind Kinburn, found it impossible to reach it, with his reserve of ten squadrons of dragoons, till the action was over.

Whether the Turks had exhausted all their ammunition, or were discouraged by the bad success of their enterprize, is not a question that demands a moment's consideration ; but they discontinued firing upon the place, and to the time of their departure for the Dardenelles, their artillery was silent ; and the tour of the peninsula might be made at any time without the least danger.

On the morrow, at break of day, Suworow, who was perfectly recovered, observed

served from the ramparts, that a body of Turks were employed at the point of the island in removing their dead and wounded. He therefore detached Isejow with his Cosacs to drive them away; and, in a short time after, he saw a small Turkish transport founder, from being overcharged with people.

The whole of this day was passed in burying the dead, and attending to the wounded. On the morrow, divine service was celebrated, and public thanks returned to God for this signal victory.—At an early hour of the morning, the troops were ordered under arms; and were drawn up, in different detachments, from the point of the peninsula to a considerable distance from the town. They accompanied the *Te Deum* with three discharges of musketry and heavy artillery. The greater part of the wounded soldiers insisted on being admitted into the ranks on this occasion: and Suworow enjoyed this glorious

glorious spectacle from the ramparts of the town. As the front of the line presented itself towards Oczakow, great numbers of Turks were seen running to the shore, on hearing the thunder of the cannonade, which celebrated their defeat.

The design of the Turks, from the commencement of hostilities, was to make themselves masters of Kinburn. It was but a weak place, and the possession of its peninsula would have given them a very great advantage in any future attempts they might meditate, for the retaking of Cherson and the Crimea. They also entertained the hope, that, by taking it, they should have had the power to disperse, if not to burn the fleet of Gluboka and the marine of Cherson.

The Russian fleet at Gluboka consisted of two new ships; not put in commission, called the Joseph and the Woldemir, two other

other vessels of fifty-four guns, one of forty guns, three gallies, three gun-boats, and twenty small vessels, including the transports.

The Turkish fleet before Oczakow, consisted of three ships of the line, one frigate, eight chebecs, and thirty-two gallies and gun-boats.

But the ill-success of this enterprise, in which the Turks engaged with such sanguine expectations of success, put an end to all their hopes. As soon as the news of their defeat reached Constantinople, the consternation was general, nor was it lessened by the reflection, that the war had been commenced in an unusual way, and contrary to the practice of civilized nations, without a previous declaration of war. The Porte flattered itself that the Russians would not have had time to prepare for the defence of Kinburn; and that it would not be possible for that place

place to hold out a day, against the flower of the garrison of Oczakow.

The empress gave a very distinguished mark of her satisfaction to Suworow, in addressing to him the following letter, written with her own hand.

Petersburg, October 17, 1787.

Alexander Baslowciscb.

“ This day *Te Deum* has been sung in our
 “ presence, on a public thanksgiving for the
 “ first victory which has been granted to our
 “ arms, since the opening of this cam-
 “ paign, on the first of this present month.
 “ An account of those acts of zeal, indefa-
 “ tigable activity, and exemplary bravery,
 “ by which you have signalized yourself, as
 “ well as the troops, under your command,
 “ in the defence of Kinburn, was then
 “ publicly read.

“ The

“ The reports of our Field-Marshal Prince
 “ Potemkin Tauritschefski are filled with
 “ honourable testimonies on this subject.
 “ We experience a sincere pleasure in making
 “ known our acknowledgements to you, as
 “ well as to the officers and military of every
 “ degree, who have co-operated with you in
 “ this glorious action.

“ We feel for your wounds ; and we pray
 “ God that he will be pleased speedily to
 “ heal those which you have received, in de-
 “ fending the religion and frontiers of the
 “ empire, and to hasten the cure of all those
 “ who are sick. We are, with peculiar
 “ good-will, your affectionate,

“ CATHERINE.”

In the course of a few weeks, Suworow received a second letter, with the order of Saint Andrew, which is the first of the empire ; and six crosses of Saint George, to be distributed according to his judgement, to
 the

the most distinguished among his officers. Besides this, many of the officers were advanced; and two hundred soldiers received the silver medal, with some additional gratification.

The garrison of Oczakow was composed of twelve thousand men, janissaries and other infantry; but it was very weak in cavalry. It now found itself reduced to one half of its original strength; by the loss of six thousand of its finest troops, who fell before Kinburn: while many of its inhabitants abandoned it, from the apprehension, that the Russians would find the means of making themselves masters of it. The season, however, was now too much advanced to admit of such an enterprize.

On the twentieth of October, the whole of the Turkish fleet returned to Constantinople. But a short time before its departure, a very strong gust of wind had broken the cables of a Russian chaloupe, which, being thus

thus separated from the rest of the fleet, was taken by the Turks.

In a few days after the battle, Suworow erected redoubts of communication, which he furnished with sufficient garrisons, and then dismissed the rest of the troops to winter quarters. As he was conscious of the weak state of Kinburn ; he made such dispositions as to secure it from surprize on the side of Oczakow ; and he gave orders that, as soon as the Liman should be frozen, the ice should be continually broken. The general himself remained at Kinburn.

CHAP. II.

IN consequence of the new distribution of the army, Suworow's division, which Prince Potemkin had considerably augmented since the preceding year, was very much strengthened in the spring of 1788, by a considerable fleet, and a great number of row-boats, in the Black Sea. The first, which was commanded by Paul Jones, consisted of five vessels of the line, from sixty-six to eighty guns, and eight frigates. The second, commanded by the Prince of Nassau-Siegen, was composed of sixty-five light vessels, gallies, floating batteries, chaloupes, gun-boats, and eighty Turkish boats mounted with one gun, the whole manned by three thousand Cossacs. The second fleet carried four hundred pieces of cannon.

The Turkish fleet, which was commanded by the famous Hassan Bacha, high admiral,
appeared

appeared before Oczakow at the end of May. It consisted of ten vessels of the line, six frigates, four bomb-ketches, six chebecs, fifteen gun boats, nineteen kirklangitschs, and nine feluccas. He had left another fleet about six miles from land, consisting of eight ships of the line, eight frigates, twenty-one chebecs, and three bomb-ketches.

While the Turkish squadron was approaching the shore, Captain Sacken was behind Kinburn with a double chaloupe. He had been ordered to repair to Gluboka ; but had deferred it by an excess of zeal : when therefore he saw the Turkish flotilla in the waters of the Liman, he leaped into his vessel, with a determination to pass through them ; but as she was a heavy sailor, he was envelopped by six or eight light vessels of the enemy, two of which attempted to board him. In this situation, he ordered all his people to escape from the vessel as well as

they could, remaining there alone with the greatest intrepidity; and that the chaloupe might not fall into the hands of the Turks, he himself set fire to the powder, and was blown up in the sight of a crowd of people who were assembled on the shore at Kinburn. The two Turkish boats, which were near him, received considerable damage from the explosion.

The small flotilla of the Turks ascended the Liman, for the purpose of reconnoitring. About five miles above Kinburn, there were Cossacs of Tschornomor in their canoes, and two battalions of fusileers on the bank. The Turks, though at a considerable distance from land, fired upon the troops, and reached the camp with their heavy cannon. The Cossacs of Tschornomor, who were nearer to them, returned their fire. This cannonade continued during several hours; and the vessels retired without having brought on a regular

gular engagement. Similar attempts were afterwards occasionally renewed by them.

The whole of the Russian fleet was before Gluboka : the fleet of row-boats, the advanced guard ; and the sailing fleet was in order of battle, with a very strong rear-guard. The fleet at Oczakow was at about the distance of seven miles.

The Prince of Nassau detached his advanced guard. It met that of the Turks, and an engagement ensued. It was the design of the Russians to get, if possible, the Turks behind them ; and, in order to effect it, their vessels retreated one after the other. Deceived by this manœuvre, the whole Turkish fleet immediately pursued them, under the very guns of the principal fleet, which did it considerable injury. It then retired in a very damaged state, and pressed very close by the Prince of Nassau, who pursued it in his

turn under the cannon of the Turkish fleet.

They lost five vessels, which were sunk, with the greatest part of the crews : and their loss would have been very considerable, if the Russians had not been opposed by an unfavourable wind. The latter also lost a frigate, but the people on board, and the cannon, were preserved.

Such was the commencement of the naval warfare between the two contending powers on the Black Sea. Similar engagements were continued for several succeeding days ; but without any decisive effect or superiority on either side.

Suworow now ordered a battery to be erected on the point of the peninsula, in order to command the two currents. It was soon completed ; but as the nature of the ground would not admit of digging deep,

deep, a small parapet was formed with heaps of sands. It was furnished with twenty-four pieces of artillery, carrying from eighteen to twenty-four pounders, which were to be masked by sand-banks, till they were wanted for service.

A furnace was also constructed, to heat balls ; and as this battery was placed at the distance of half a mile from the place, it required a proportionable force to defend it : the two battalions of Orlow were therefore detached for its defence, and distributed in the interval.

The object of this disposition was to relieve the troops, as it allowed one half of them to repose, while the other was on duty. Nevertheless, their service was attended with very unpleasant, and even dangerous, circumstances ; as they remained night and day on the very spot, where the numerous dead had been interred the preceding year, after

the affair of the first of October. The sea water, which occasionally filtered through the sand, had, in some degree, checked the course of corruption in the bodies, so that at this distance of time, there exhaled, particularly at sun-rise, a foeted and pestilential vapour, that brought on an epidemical disease, of which several of the soldiers died. There appeared to be no other way of escaping the danger, but by bathing in the sea, and using exercise.

Suworow, who had not considered this dangerous circumstance, with proper attention to himself, and had always continued with his troops, was one day, on the very moment of fainting from the infected effluvia; but by instantly bathing in the sea, the threatening symptoms were removed.

In the night of the twenty-seventh of June, the High Admiral, Haffan Bacha, undertook a very rash and daring enterprize.

Between

Between Oczakow and Gluboka, there is a large range of sand-banks, which form shoals, that a ship of a moderate size cannot pass over without touching. Nevertheless, he ventured with his large ships, after having passed the currents, under the direction of skilful pilots, to form his fleet in two lines, in the very face of the Russian ships; his principal vessels forming the first line; and his row-boats composing the second.

The Turks looked with contempt on the feeble squadron of the Russians, and fired during the night, as if they had been confident of victory. As soon as it was day, they came down in full sail upon them, and the engagement began.

The Russian fleet was formed with their row-boats in front, and their ships in the rear. And the distant firing of the heavy artillery had not been continued during an hour, when one of the finest Turkish ships,

of seventy guns, went a-ground, without a possibility of being saved. In a short time after, the admiral's ship, of eighty guns, shared the same fate : two frigates of forty guns, with several light vessels, hastened towards them, to hawl them off ; but the first frigate touched the ground herself, and the others were therefore prevented from making a nearer approach.

The Prince of Nassau ordered a large part of his rowing vessels to attack the ships a-ground ; for, as they drew but little water, they could come near enough to board them ; his flotilla, however, was received with a brisk discharge of grenades and musketry, and lost many of its people. Nevertheless, the Russians persevered in their design with great courage, and, at length, succeeded in getting their vessels on each side the admiral's ship, when the Cossacs of Tschornomor leaped on board it. The red hot balls ha-
ving

ving set the grounded ships on fire, they were left to their fate.

In this situation, every possible exertion was made to save the people, while many of them leaped into the water, and were taken prisoners by the chaloupes. The captains of the three vessels were of that number. There was a considerable quantity of money on board the Turks, and the Russians did not fail to bring away as large a booty as the time would permit. Several smaller vessels went upon the sand-banks, and others were towed off. After a combat of four hours, the victory was decisive.

Hassan Bacha remained, during the whole of the action, on board his barge, and displayed the greatest intrepidity. Some of the Russian row-boats cannonaded him, but without effect. The Prince of Nassau was also seen, fearless of danger and wherever his presence

presence was necessary. He was accompanied by the Count Damas, a colonel in the French service.

Independant of the loss of vessels, taken or burned, the fleet of Hassan Bacha received great injury at the moment of its retreat; which he effected, by covering the flotilla with the ships of the line. He returned to its first position; and the Russians anchored about a mile from him.

On his return to his station, the Turkish High Admiral, expressed the utmost affliction at his disaster; refused his food, and preserved a melancholy silence. This misfortune, indeed, threatened his life, and he might be alarmed, least he should soon be called to bend his neck to the sabre.

The loss of this battle cost the Turks upwards of two thousand men, who were killed, and

and fifteen hundred, who were made prisoners: the latter were removed to Kinburn. One of the three Turkish captains, having had a leg carried away in the action, died in the arms of his two sons, who had been made prisoners with him.

On the side of the Russians, the loss was not very considerable. Two hundred were killed, among whom were eighteen superior officers, and six hundred wounded, including forty officers of equal rank. Lieutenant-Colonel Ribas, brother of the vice-admiral, lost an arm; but the pain of such an accident was not sufficient, in the heat of the action, to prevent him from employing that which remained, in applying the match to a cannon.

After this defeat, Haffan Bacha endeavoured to form a junction with the Turkish fleet, which was at sea; and, on the thirtieth of June, about midnight, he weighed anchor for that purpose.

The

The night was dark; and when he was off the Point of Kinburn, which he was obliged to double, the batteries suddenly opened upon him, with a terrible fire, and did considerable damage to his advanced guard. The firing was so violent, that the Turks, who were ignorant of these masqued batteries, thought themselves under the town of Kinburn. When the moon rose, the fire of the batteries was continued with an encreased effect.

Before day-break, several of the Turkish vessels were forced to lay by; and some of them had made signals of distress; others were on fire, and several had foundered. The crews endeavoured to save themselves by swimming; but many of them were drowned, while others, in a state of despair, loaded themselves with cannon-ball, that they might sink at once to the bottom.

At the beginning of the cannonade, Suworow had dispatched an order to Prince Nassau, to attack the Turks with his squadron.

dron. He was about a mile from Oczakow, and had Paul Jones behind him. This attack could not take place before day-break; but a very smart engagement then took place. The Turkish ships, instead of forming a line, were in a state of confusion, and much too near each other. Paul Jones, also, was fearful of exposing his large ships to the dangers of the sand-banks: and his precaution was justified, by the fate of the Wolodemir, who, for want of it, had the misfortune to run upon them.

The small Russian vessels, and particularly their gun-boats and gallies, ran under the large Turkish ships, whose great guns could do them no mischief, when they were once grappled; and contrived, by ladders, to get on board, and set them on fire.

Haffan Bacha, however, with his vanguard, had so far availed himself of the night, as to have escaped: and it was not till the

evening, that he was informed of his additional misfortune. This terrible combat lasted till near noon, when the ships, which were on fire, blew up; and at one, the action had entirely ceased.

The loss of the Russian fleet, on this occasion, amounted to one hundred and thirty killed, including twenty-four officers; and about eight hundred wounded. The Turks had three thousand killed and wounded, and two thousand were taken prisoners.

The Russians, also, took a ship of the line, and two frigates; so that with those which were blown up, went to the bottom, and rendered useless, the fleet of Oczakow was, in a great measure, destroyed.

The empress did not suffer her victorious sailors to remain without a recompence of their valour. Marks of favour were distributed

buted to all ranks throughout the fleet. The Prince Nassau, among other testimonies of the Imperial favour, received the flag of a vice-admiral.

Prince Potemkin had appointed the latter end of June for assembling the army at Sockoli, about forty miles from Oczakow, which he prepared to besiege. Accordingly, in the beginning of August, he passed the river with it, and began his approaches.

Suworow embarked at Kinburn, with his regiment of grenadiers of Fanagor, and joined the army, where he took the command of the left wing. He had, some time before, received orders to make himself master of the island of Perefan, in the Black Sea, with the fleet commanded by Ribas; but that expedition did not take place.

The siege of Oczakow began, in due form, the 29th of August. Among frequent sallies
of

of less importance, the Turks made one the 28th, with several thousand men, and attacked the extremity of the Russian left wing, where the infantry of the Independant Cossacs, and of the Cossacs of the Bog, were posted. The Russians were closely pressed, and gave way, when Suworow hastened to their assistance, with a battalion of grenadiers, attacked the Turks with bayonet fixed, and repulsed them. In the heat of the action, however, they continued the pursuit to the very entrenchments of the place, where the Turks received a reinforcement of three thousand men. In short, by mutual reinforcements, the action became general ; and it was with great difficulty that the enemy prevented their entrenchments from being taken.

Suworow was exposed to a very brisk fire of musketry, which was the more dangerous, as he was the particular object of it. A young Turk, who had been converted to the Greek religion ; and for some time served a

Russian

Russian officer, had deserted the preceeding evening, and now pointed out Suworow for the Turks to aim at. The general accordingly received a ball in the nape of the neck; and the wound became so very painful, that he thought proper to return to the camp; having sent a messenger before to prepare a surgeon and a priest. In quitting the field, he had given up the command to Lieutenant-General Bilbikow, whom he ordered to withdraw the battalions, as he did not augur favourably of the issue of the action, if it were any longer continued.

In the mean time, Suworow arrived at his tent, where the surgeon examined his wound, extracted the ball, and applied the first dressing. His horse had received several shots in his body, and died, as a soldier was taking off his saddle.

The battalions were left by Suworow, as he well knew, in a very dangerous position; and

the event was precisely as he had foreseen. Instead of retiring by degrees, the retreat was beat at once, which caused the troops to fly in haste and disorder ; by which untoward conduct, the Russians lost several hundred men.

Suworow's wound became more painful. He had several fainting fits, and a fever followed on the third day. He, therefore, ordered himself to be removed to Kinburn : on the day after his arrival at which place, his respiration was become very difficult, and his end seemed to be approaching. Nature, however, prevailed; a long and tranquil sleep, which fortunately succeeded, restored his strength, and he was soon declared to be out of danger. His wound was also threatened with a gangreen, but that was removed, and though he was under the surgeon's care, and often under his knife, during three weeks, he never kept his bed. He was also, for some days, attacked by the jaundice : nevertheless,

he persevered in his long accustomed practice, of preferring regimen to medicine, and his health was soon re-established. Though before he was quite recovered, he again very narrowly escaped destruction, from the consequences of fire in the powder-magazine, which was full of charged bombs, grenades, and various other combustibles, prepared for the army before Oczakow. One of the bombs fell in the chamber, where the general was sitting, tore his bed, and broke down a part of the wall, and wounded him in the face, the breast, and the knee. Some lost their lives, and many were wounded by this misfortune; but as all those who were employed in the magazine, at the time it blew up, lost their lives, the cause of the disaster could not be discovered.

The inhabitants of Oczakow, on seeing the enormous smoke in which Kirburn was for some time enveloped, concluded, that

the whole of the town had been blown up ; the serafkier, therefore, sent an immediate express to the fleet, with orders to make a descent at Kinburn, with a view to take advantage of the confusion, which such a terrible accident might be supposed to have occasioned. But Haffan Bacha refused to obey them. And he did right : for, on a suspicion that such an attempt might be made, the troops were all prepared, and disposed to resist it.

Haffan Bacha was soon after recalled to Constantinople, where, it was supposed, he would lose his head. But it did not appear that he underwent any kind of punishment. The remains of the Turkish fleet continued at sea, under the command of the vice-admiral, till the end of October, when it set sail for the Dardanelles.

In the mean time, the siege of Oczakow continued ; the hard frosts set in, and the besieged

besieged lost great numbers of men. At length, after four months regular attack, Prince Potemkin ordered an assault, on the sixth of December, and the Russians became masters of the place.

Of eighty thousand troops, which formed the besieging army of Oczakow, four thousand three hundred lost their lives at the assault, while epidemic fevers, and the rigour of the season, had carried off a much larger number. The Turks sustained a loss of four thousand seven hundred killed, and four thousand eight hundred were made prisoners of war.

During the latter operations of the siege, Suworow remained at Cherson and Kremenschuck, for the recovery of his health.

In the beginning of the following year, he returned to Petersburg; when the em-

press presented him with a plume of diamonds for his casque, distinguished by a cypher of the letter K, as an acknowledgement for his defence of Kinburn. In a short time after, he returned to the army.

C H A P. III.

SUWOROW, immediately after his arrival at Jassy, paid a visit to Field-Marshal-General Count Romanzow, who soon after contracted a perpetual lameness in his feet, and was then lodged at a country-seat near Jassy. He therefore left his army under the command of Prince Potemkin, and, when united with that which the latter had under his orders, they acquired the name of the combined army.

Suworow soon after arrived at Berlat, eighteen miles from Jassy, where he took the command of the corps there, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden. That general had, some time before, defeated a body of twenty thousand Turks, of whom, four thousand were left on the

field of battle, with thirty-seven standards, and fourteen pieces of cannon taken.

The corps at Berlat consisted of three regiments of Staradub, Nefan, and Tschernikow carabineers, forming five squadrons; with the regiments of Cossacs, under the two Colonels Grekow; one thousand Arnauts, with twelve battalions of infantry, two of which were grenadiers; two regiments of chasseurs; two of Smolinski infantry; two of Tuli; two of Nostow; and two of Ascherow; together with the flying artillery, and sixteen large field-pieces. These troops were commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, Major-General Boniakow, the Prince of Ezeckawski, and Brigadiers Lewaschok, Wetsphal, and Burnaschow.

They were upon the point of marching for Wasluis, half way towards Jassy; but Suworow prevented their departure, went to

re-

reconnoitre the environs, and advanced four miles farther, to Karaptschesti, where the cordon of light troops were placed at the advanced post. These he stationed a little higher, that he might be near enough to discover the best points of operation beyond the Sereth, as far as Aropestia and Forhani.

During these transactions, the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg had quitted his winter quarters, in Gallicia, and had advanced into Walachia, with his army, to the right bank of the Sereth. He was encamped before the small town of Atschud, on the banks of the Stratusch, which falls into the Sereth, and his army was pretty much in a line with the corps of General Suworow, who informed the prince of his arrival, and received the most friendly answer from him. Although hitherto unacquainted, they now formed a friendship and intimacy, which is highly requisite between the generals of two allied powers. Never did the least distrust disturb the har-

mony of their operations, nor had they any secrets from each other. The Russian and Austrian officers visited in the two camps with equal satisfaction; and, in a word, both the leaders, and their subordinate officers, lived in that perfect friendship which eventually contributed so much to the successes of their arms.

After the death of Abtul-Amit, which happened on the seventh of April, the throne was filled by Selim, who augmented his military establishment with one hundred and fifty thousand men, one third of which were intended to serve in Walachia. The Turks, who had been posted before Brahilow, on the Danube, marched under a Seraskier to Zorhani, twelve miles from the Prince Cobourg's camp, and soon found themselves forty thousand strong.

They were now on the point of attacking his corps, which was much inferior to them, in

in point of numbers ; and of this he immediately informed Suworow, who instantly began to march. He left the regiment of Tuli before Bulat, with four field-pieces, besides his own, two squadrons of each regiment of carabineers, one hundred Cossacs, and one half of the Arnauts.

The corps directed its march to Atschud, by a short but very difficult road, across the woods. They marched day and night, passed the Sereth on the Austrian pontoons, and advanced eighty wersts, (twenty-four French leagues, or twelve German miles,) in the space of thirty-six hours, including those unavoidably devoted to rest. We have scarcely an example of so rapid a march.

It was at this time that General Suworow ran a pin into the sole of his foot ; and, as the head of it broke, it could not be immediately extracted, so that he limped for some time :

time. The Turks, who often saw him at a small distance, imagining this defect habitual, nick-named him *Topal Bacha*, (or, the limping general.)

The Prince of Cobourg, who had been apprised of the departure of the columns, would not credit this astonishing march, till he had seen General Suworow with his own eyes. The troops arrived at dusk, and were posted on the left wing of the Austrians.

The next day, two bridges were thrown over the Stratusch, and the two corps passed in two columns, the Austrians to the right, and the Russians to the left.

To conceal the junction of the Russians with Prince Cobourg's corps from the enemy, Suworow had none but Austrians in his vanguard, which was composed of two Kaunitz and Colloredo battalions of Barko hussars, and

Loewener

Loewener light horse, under the orders of the brave Colonel Karatschay. When the Russian troops halted, it was always in a hollow behind the van-guard. They rested two nights during their march, and Suworow, who was almost always before them in order to reconnoitre, fell on a party of Turks who did not know him.

On the third day, while the troops were resting under cover of Maria Tschestia, two miles from the river Putna, Suworow sent an officer upon the scout with thirty Cossacs. He met a body of two hundred Turks; and, as he had orders in such case to draw them on, he made his Cossacs retire little by little in a state of dispersion. His measures were already taken, and the regiment of Cossacs of Iwan Grekow led by the major of the day. Kuris made the first attack. The regiment was in three divisions. The first attacked the Turks when they approached the wood, wheeled suddenly round, and,

being

being afterwards succoured by above five hundred men, returned to the charge ; upon which the two other divisions of Cossacs took part in the action. The number of the Turks soon amounted to two thousand men. The other regiments of Cossacs were also engaged, as were the Arnauts, commanded by Captain Falkenhagen. The Turks again gave way, but the whole of their vanguard consisting of four thousand Spahi's coming up, the Russians were obliged to retreat. The five squadrons of Barko hussars then came to their support ; the battle was renewed ; and, although the enemy began to lose the advantages they had gained, the success of the Russians was still doubtful, till they were re-enforced by three squadrons of Loewener light horse and two squadrons of carabineers, together with a few hundred chasseurs and infantry. The Turks now took to flight ; and all the cavalry that had been engaged pursued them as far as the

Putna,

Putna, where a great number of them were drowned.

In this battle, which continued five hours, the Turks lost six hundred men ; among whom were a great many offices, but scarcely any were made prisoners. They were commanded by Osman, a bacha of two tails, and one of their best generals. The loss of the Russians was inconsiderable.

Two thousand men of Turkish infantry were seen several times putting themselves in motion, on the other side of the Putna, with two pieces of cannon : but they did not come to the relief of their cavalry, and retired precipitately to Forhani.

The night already began to grow dark, and the two combined corps had taken their positions, when the Turks suddenly fell upon them, and a party of light troops, who had taken and plundered their camp beyond the

Putna,

Putna, advanced as far as that river. Käratschay, who in the interval occupied the heights, near a ford, with the battalion of Kaunitz, received the enemy with a fire of musketry, and repulsed them.

The Russians had already begun to throw pontoons over the river, and the pioneers who were disturbed for a short time by this incident, soon resumed their work. The Kaunitz and Colloredo battalions covered the tête-de-pont, and two battalions of Russian chasseurs were encamped on the hither side of the river. At midnight, the stream carried away the bridge, but it was soon repaired, and the Russian troops arrived on the opposite bank before day-break, together with the rest of their van-guard. The infantry passed over the bridge, and the cavalry forded the river upon their right. At day-break, Prince Cobourg's corps passed in the same manner; and the two corps marched in columns ascending some gently rising grounds,
and

and when they were at the summit, from which they could discover a large extent of country, they drew up in order of battle. The Austrians formed in platoons, in two lines, placed alternately like a chequer on the right, with a third line entirely composed of cavalry. According to this arrangement, the Russians was on the left wing in six platoons, of which the third was formed by the cavalry, together with the Cossacs. Karatshay kept in the middle of the two corps with the battalions and squadrons, which had before served as a van guard to the Russians.

The front of the line was half a mile in extent, and at six in the morning the two corps marched against the enemy with drums beating. The skirmishes began, and the army had thus advanced nearly half a mile, when fifteen thousand Turkish horse fell upon the right wing of Prince Cobourg, apparently intending to surround it. But Field-

Marshal Spleni, who had somewhat slackened his march, and who was two hundred paces in the rear with three platoons, placed the enemy between two fires of musketry, and, in half an hour, repulsed them with considerable loss.

During these manœuvres, the Russian corps was gaining ground. The Turks defended themselves with twenty thousand horse, attacked the left wing, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, and broke through the platoons, especially on the left flank. The engagement continued about two hours, till at length the enemy being overthrown with great loss, took to flight across a wood.

The two corps had in front a very thick wood, which they were obliged to turn, and posted themselves on the other side in the same order in which they were before. This was nearly half way from the Putna to Forhani.

Forhani. For the space of half a mile the ground was covered with brambles, so that both men and horses had their legs much scratched and stained with blood. The Turks sometimes annoyed them, though feebly, and the skirmishes were not very active, till they had quitted this rough ground, and got into an open country. The enemy then frequently renewed their attacks, but were almost always repulsed by the cavalry, who marched behind the lines. Once, when the Turks were at a distance of a quarter of a mile from their camp at Forhani, they wholly abandoned the field, and immediately began to play their artillery. As they did not much annoy the two corps, the latter advanced rapidly some hundred paces to be out of the range of their guns, and almost all the balls flew over their heads.

The Turkish infantry was in the centre of their intrenchments, and the cavalry on their wings ; and it was remarked that their troops

did not present a good countenance. When the Russians were at the distance of a werst from their camp, the two corps opened a strong fire of artillery as they marched, and when they arrived within three hundred paces, the platoons attacked the intrenchments in full charge, with their bayonets and cries of war. As the intrenchments were ill raised and not strengthened with sufficient artillery, they were soon carried. Only the first line of platoons penetrated into them, under the command of Schastakow, Narock, and Böhm. On the left, the Austrian platoons, commanded by Spleni, did the same. All the works were carried, and the Turks were obliged to fly. Their cavalry were soon overthrown on the two flanks. The imperial and barko hussars distinguished themselves on this occasion.

In the rear, and at a small distance from the intrenchments, the Turks had fortified the convent of St. Samuel, where they had

a considerable magazine of provisions. A few hundred janissaries had thrown themselves into it to cover their fugitives. This post, two Russian and two Austrian platoons attacked with a great quantity of artillery. The battle continued several hours; two Austrian majors, Counts Auersberg and Orelly, and several officers were killed, with about one hundred men; and there were a great number wounded. A powder-magazine also blew up, and killed a great many in the interior of the convent. At length the gate was forced by means of the artillery, and almost all the Turks who had fled there were cut to pieces. Those who took refuge in the church experienced the same fate; and, after an obstinate engagement, all those who defended the convent, were cut in pieces.

Prince Cobourg, Karatschay, and Suworow, met together at the end of this last battle, and embraced each other, and a great many

many officers of both corps, congratulating one another on the victory they had gained. Prince Cobourg caused a cloak to be extended on the ground before the convent, and made a military halt at four o'clock, P.M.

Not far from this convent was that of St. John, in which also was a great magazine of provisions. The Turks had likewise thrown two or three hundred men into this edifice. Prince Cobourg, sent thither one of his battalions, who attacked and took it after an engagement of an hour. One-third of the enemy were made prisoners, and the rest were put to the sword.

The Turks fled by two different roads, namely, by that of Bukarest to the small town of Rymnik, whither they were pursued by a body of Cossacs and Arnauts, who took from them above four hundred wagons; and by the road of Brahilow, whither the

the imperial and barko hussars pursued them, together with the Hulans and Arnauts, and took an equal quantity of baggage.

Thus terminated the battle of Forhani, which took place on the 21st July, 1789. The action commenced at six o'clock, and finished at ten. There were forty thousand of the Turks against eighteen thousand Austrians and seven thousand Russians. The enemy left two thousand men on the field, and about three hundred were made prisoners. They lost sixteen standards, twelve pieces of cannon, and their camp which was very rich, and immense magazines. The loss of the Russians and Austrians was comparatively nothing.

As the most perfect harmony prevailed between the generals, it was agreed that the booty of the camp and the cannon should be equally divided, and that the standards should remain the property of those who had taken

As to the magazines of provisions, the general left them entirely to the Prince of Cobourg, because the Russians were to march in another direction.

This was the first battle gained by the Austrians during this war. The method of forming the troops into platoons, or small squares, was now adopted; and from that time, Prince Hohenloke, Laudon, and Clairfait, beat the enemy, by pursuing that method.

The Prince of Cobourg received the grand cross of Maria Theresa; and the Emperor Joseph wrote to Suworow, with a snuff-box adorned with his cypher set in diamonds, in the following terms:

“ I have received, general in chief, with
“ extreme pleasure, your letter, announcing
“ to me the glorious victory gained at For-
“ hani, by the troops of her Imperial Ma-
“ jesty,

“ jesty, under your command, combined
“ with mine, under the Prince of Cobourg.
“ It would be impossible for him sufficiently
“ to pride himself on the assistance he has re-
“ ceived from your genius and valour, as
“ well as from the whole corps you com-
“ mand, for which I am under a particular
“ obligation to you. I also request you, to
“ testify my particular gratitude to General
“ Field-Marshall Prince Potemkin Taurits-
“ chewski, whose zeal has greatly contributed
“ to the success of our arms. I hope I shall of-
“ ten have additional opportunities of demon-
“ strating to her Imperial Majesty, the fide-
“ lity of my attachment to her. Be assur-
“ ed, general in chief, of my perfect esteem,
“ to which you have acquired a just title,
“ by the heroic actions, which have already,
“ distinguished your career.

“ *Luxembourg, August 13, 1789.*

(Signed) “ JOSEPH.”

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

GENERAL Suworow received advice of the manœuvres of the Turks, during his absence at Berlat. Their intention was to pass the river of Pruth, and to attack that district. He, therefore, began to march the day after the battle of Forhani ; but although the road by that place was the most direct, he must have lost some time in throwing bridges over the river, and therefore he preferred the waste of Atschud. No obstacles occurred on the Putna ; but, not far from the small town of Atschud, the strength of the current of the Stratusch carried away the pontoons, and the infantry were obliged to pass the river on planks.

Four battalions were left behind, with the artillery, in order to effect a passage,

when the waters should have subsided. The cavalry passed in flat-bottomed boats; while the Cossacs and Arnauts swam across the river. Within a few days, (on the 27th of July,) Suworow arrived at Berlat; and, on the thirtieth, the troops which he had left on the other bank, followed him with their field-pieces.

Nevertheless, to guard against the incursions of the Tartars of Bessarabia, who occupy the country between the Pruth and the Sereth, and to prevent any diversions that might induce the garrison of Brahilow to repair to the mouth of the Sereth, on the side of Berlat, Prince Repnin detached from his corps, encamped at Repajamohila, Lieutenant-General Prince Wolgonski, with four battalions, and eight squadrons, with orders to take a position in the village of Saporeni, between Falchi and Berlat, for the purpose of observing the motions of the enemy, and to cover the left flank of Suworow's army.

In

In a short time after his arrival at Berlat, the general ordered Baron de Sacken to occupy Falschi on the Pruth, with a battalion, and some pieces of artillery. He also established a chain of communication with him, by detachments of light troops : while Sacken, at the head of fifty Cossacs, extended his reconnoitring excursions to the environs of Kagul and Ismailow.

The Tartars, after having forded the Pruth near Ismailow, surprised, during the night, a Russian officer, with a party of Arnauts, in the village of Faltchafti, about fifteen miles from Falschi. He made a very vigorous defence, but was, at length, made prisoner. The Tartars brought with them a considerable number of peasants from Moldavia, whom, according to their usual practice, they sold to the Turks.

Major Sabolewski, who commanded the advanced posts at Karaptsefski, gave notice,
that

that a swarm of Turks had passed the Danube near Galaz. At the same time, two Tatars, who were made prisoners by the Arnauts, on the other side of the Pruth, declared, that Hassan, who was lately captain-bacha, but since become seraskier, had it in contemplation to leave, very shortly, the environs of Ismailow, with a considerable body of forces, in order to fall upon the troops commanded by Prince Repnin, posted at Repajamohila, and afterwards to attack the Prince of Cobourg before Forhani.

A confidential person, who had been sent into Walachia, gave intelligence, that the Turkish army, commanded by the Vizier, had passed the Danube at Kirsow, and that their march was directed along the Busco, between Forhani and Brahilow, with the design to fight Prince Cobourg, and then to penetrate to Jassy, which was not sufficiently strong to make a formidable resistance.

The

The Prince Cobourg set out to meet Hassan Bacha, and fell in with him the nineteenth of September, near Salza, at the distance of ten miles from Ismailow. Suworow proceeded to Karaptscheshti; and General Derfelden marched along the Pruth, with a flying corps, to turn the Turks, if they presented themselves.

An officer having been dispatched, with fifty Cossacs, to Galaz, on a party of discovery, brought an account, that about five hundred Spahis were scouring the country in detached parties. As it would be a loss of time to look after them, Suworow advanced four miles, to Puzzeni, in order to approach the Austrians. Derfelden also formed his junction at that place, as, from the intelligence that had been procured, there was every reason to expect a very important action.

Suworow

Suworow had left behind him, at Beirlat, two battalions, with six field-pieces, six squadrons of carabineers, and the heavy baggage. Sacken remained at Faltschi, with his battalion, a hundred and fifty Coffacs, and two hundred Arnauts, to attend to that country.

On the sixth of September, the general received an express from Prince Cobourg, with the intelligence, that the Turks were on their march against him. His position was on the river Milkow, about a mile from Forhani, and had posted his advanced guard, half a mile before him, under the command of Karatfchay. The following day, another messenger arrived, to inform the general, that the Turks were in full march to attack Prince Cobourg, with a very numerous army, led on by the Grand Vizier. The prince requested that the general would join him with all speed; and added, that one of his parties had already suffered from an attack of the enemy, and

and that he had found necessary to call in his advanced guard.

Suworow set out with his corps at midnight, passed the Berlat, by a bridge, at noon, which was three miles from the place of his departure, and took the direct road to the Sereth, where he expected to find the pontoons of the Austrians ; but they were two miles higher up at Marietschestie, whither the troops were obliged to proceed through roads that were almost impassable. There had fallen a great quantity of rain during the night; and though the light cavalry had passed the bridge, when Suworow reached the banks of the river, at the head of the carabineers , it appeared that the storm had given such a shock to the pontoons, as to create an apprehension, that they were in great danger of being carried away. The passage, therefore, was too hazardous to be attempted, and the carabineers were forced to fall back upon the infantry, who were up to their knees

knees in mud. It was a deep clayey soil, from which both men and horses found it very difficult to extricate themselves. At length they found a spot, in an adjoining wood that was sufficiently dry to bear them.

Major Kuris was immediately charged with the reparation of the pontoons. He set a thousand peasants, and fifteen hundred soldiers at work, and the business was completed in the course of the night; so that, at break of day, the troops passed, in files, over the pontoons. As the weather, which had been very cloudy, began to clear up, they marched gaily on three miles farther, to the other side of the Putna, where they were allowed a few hours of repose.

The light cavalry, which had been sent forward, was followed by Burnaschow, with his carabineers. He presented himself in the morning to Prince Cobourg, who ex-

professed a high degree of satisfaction at the rapidity of the march.

General Suworow arrived some hours later, with the infantry ; and Prince Cobourg received him with every mark of the warmest friendship. They repeated their embraces, and all the generals, officers, and soldiers, from a spontaneous emotion, followed their example. The warriors of the two allied nations, received each other, as familiar acquaintance, and old friends.

The Turkish army had arrived, by two marches, to the river of Rymnik, at four miles distance from the Milkow, where Prince Cobourg was encamped. The Russian cavalry was distributed in three divisions, in the woods on the other side of the river, while the infantry encamped to the left of the Austrians.

After

After a short conference with the Prince Cobourg, the general re-mounted his horse, with some officers and Cossacs, and set out on a reconnoitring party. The country fell in a gentle declivity to a considerable distance; and he climbed up a tree, in order to obtain a better view of it; when he conceived the measures necessary to be taken from his view of the ground.

He discovered several roads, which led to the Turkish camp; but the most direct did not seem to him to be the best, because it was frequented by patroles: there were however two others to the left, one of which was half a mile about. Having made these observations, he set out, on his return; but, in his way, met two squadrons of Austrian hussars, who were dispatched after him, by way of precaution, and to serve as a safeguard.

He had another conference with the Prince Cobourg, when he proposed an immediate attack on the Turks; and his proposition was followed by an unhesitating acquiescence. He had not taken any rest since his departure from Puzzeni; but, in the circumstances that surrounded him, his mind was too much occupied, to permit him to indulge in the slightest repose. He, however, returned to his post, and left his orderly officer, Colonel Zalotuchin, to concert with the prince every arrangement of the final dispositions, previous to the intended attack.

Suworow's corps was now strengthened by two squadrons of the hussars of the emperor, and of Barco, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grave. As the march might be made unobserved, for at least half a mile, from the particular disposition of the ground, the two corps began to move in the evening. Suworow, who was charged with the attack of the left

wing of the Turkish camp, took the second road to the right; and Prince Cobourg pursued the third to the left.

At the close of day, the whole army had begun its march. The infantry passed the river upon the Austrian pontoons, while the cavalry and artillery took the advantage of a ford. The night was very dark; and General Posniakow, misled by his guide, had conducted the infantry into the road taken by the Austrians; but the mistake was discovered in time, and order quickly restored.

In every other respect, the darkness of the night was highly favourable to the secrecy so necessary to the success of the march; and the absence of the moon was a subject of congratulation.

The troops advanced with all practicable silence, and the words of command were given in the lowest tone. Some hours before

it was day, and after having advanced two miles, they arrived on the banks of the Rymna, which, in that place, is not more than fifty paces broad. Prince Cobourg merits the highest praise for the judicious and universal precautions which he had taken. He had commanded pontoons to be brought, but as the river was not of an inconvenient depth, no use was made of them, in order to prevent the noise which they might occasion. The water did not reach the soldiers knees; but as the opposite bank of the river was steep, it became necessary to employ the large horses, belonging to the pontoons, to draw up the artillery. This circumstance, for a short time, retarded the passage, but it, at length, terminated in the best possible order.

The infantry formed the head of the column, and the first line having passed with sufficient artillery, the rest were secure. A party of cavalry kept upon its wings; when
the

the second line of infantry passed in the same order, accompanied by the cavalry.

At break of day, the Russians were on the other side of the river, and had put themselves in order of battle. Their corps, which consisted of seven thousand men, was distributed in three lines. The infantry occupied the first and second, in six platoons, and the cavalry formed the third. The Austrians, also, marched in three lines; the two first forming nine platoons; and the third was composed of the cavalry, amounting in the whole to about eighteen thousand men; so that the two corps possessed nearly the same strength and numbers, as at the battle of Forhanı.

At sun-rise, the several lines advanced across the fields, covered with Turkey corn and other plants, which reached the soldiers' girdles. The army was not at this time more than a mile and a half from the Turkish camp; nor had it seen one of the enemy's

patrols; so that it proceeded without discovery. A Turkish spy had given intelligence that the Russians were posted at Putzeni; and from the time and distance, it could not, indeed, have been supposed that they could possibly have advanced so far: the poor spy, for this intelligence, which was believed to be false, afterwards lost his head.

Nevertheless, a lieutenant, whom the general had sent, during the march to Mairet-scheftie, to secure the Austrian pontoons, having executed his commission, took the direct road to Rymnik, and unexpectedly fell in with some Turks; who, after a vigorous resistance, wounded and made him prisoner, with an inferior officer and some Cossacs. They questioned him respecting the march of the Russians, but not giving credit to his account, he was sent immediately to the Grand Vizier. Being present at the moment when the battle began, he exaggerated the force of the Russians; and having

ing informed the Vizier, that Suworow commanded them, he replied, that it must be some other person of that name, as the general himself had died of his wounds at Kinburn.

The Russian corps now approached the Turkish camp. The ground rose with a very gentle ascent, and at the summit, there were several large ditches, covered with artillery, which began to play as soon as the Turks perceived their enemy within a quarter of a mile of them. The Russians, however, were not prevented from charging; though the Ravines presented obstacles to them, and their artillery, which it was very difficult to overcome. In the mean time, the cavalry of the right wing were led on to the attack, by Brigadier Burnaschow.

The Turks were on a hill; and, seizing advantage of a hollow way, they took the Russian cavalry in flank, turned it with superior

superior force, and attacked the body of grenadiers of Chaftatow, which was on the right wing.

They consisted of six or seven thousand men; and the janissaries, having mounted behind the Spahis, leaped down, and fought by the side of their horse, during an hour, under a running fire of musketry.

At length, however, they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the janissaries having re-mounted the horses, took to flight. Burnaschow followed them to a considerable distance, with great slaughter.

The camp of the Turks, which was near the town of Tyrgoukuli, was soon broke up. It was situated on a steep hill, and the troops which occupied it, consisted of twelve thousand men; but they made their retreat with

so much expedition, that the Russians could not get possession, even of their artillery.

At the beginning of the action of Tyrkogukuli, Osman Bacha, who had conducted himself with much distinguished courage, at the affair of Putna, demanded five thousand volunteer Spahis of the Vizier; which being granted, he fell, with great impetuosity, on the Russian left wing. The contest was very sharp for some time, but, at length, after having lost a great number of his people, he was obliged to fly.

All the platoons proceeded towards Bochsa and Kringumaelor; but that of Chaftatow, which retained its position, in order to support the cavalry who were left behind, and were in some danger of being cut off. As soon as the junction was formed, it proceeded and overtook the rest of the infantry, at the distance of half a mile, where they had halted;

but Chaftatow's troops were deprived of that advantage, as the others were just beginning to move forward when they arrived, so that they were obliged to continue their march, without having enjoyed the least repose.

In the mean time the Turks had discovered the weakness of the Russian corps. Ofman-Bacha had ordered fifteen thousand horse to follow him, in order to surround this little corps before it could reach the height of Bochsa. Prince Cobourg, who had taken a longer route, and come down the Rymna nearly a mile, had approached about half a mile nearer the Russians, during the battle of Tyrkogukuli. This body of Turks of fifteen thousand men, fell unawares under his cannon, and were obliged to sustain an engagement of two hours. Kafetschay, who was to the right of the Austrians, was pressed close; his cavalry charged the Turks repeatedly; the fire of the carbines and musketry

musketry annoyed them much; and they were obliged to retreat.

Towards noon, they were tranquil on all sides; not a single Turk now appeared, and Suworow assembled his platoons and the cavalry under a mountain, near the village of Kaiata, a mile from Tyrkogukuli, where the troops, which were exhausted with fatigue, rested an hour on the banks of a rivulet. On the summit of this mountain are still seen the ruins of a considerable fort, of which it is said in that country, that whoever takes possession of it, is sure to gain the battle, and whoever keeps it is master of Wallachia. The true origin of this opinion is, that this mountain is in the centre of the plains of Forhani, which extend from the Putna to the banks of the Buseo, as far as Brahilow, and which have been the scene of several bloody engagements; and it is well known, that Bajazet defeated the Hofpodar Stephen,

Stephen, with sixty thousand men, near Rymnik.

When the Russian corps marched to Tyrkogukuli, their lines were directed towards the south; and, as they made a movement on their left, they removed to the westward. They had before them, at the distance of half a mile, the village of Bochsa. Prince Cobourg was at the same distance, but in a more oblique direction, and the Grand Vizier was at above a mile distance from that village, with the bulk of his army, beyond the wood of Kringumaelor, on the river Rymnik. The Turks had opened intrenchments on the skirts of a wood, where they intended to leave their heavy baggage, and to attack Prince Cobourg the next day; but the latter anticipated them before they were quite ready; and, during the battle, they were still at work on several points. They had begun to establish a line of communication

tion from the wood to the village of Bochfa, and they had equally intrenched Bochfa and Kaiata, as well as erected batteries to clear the field of battle by a cross fire from Tyrkogukuli to Kringumaelor. These batteries, which were already finished, were of no use, in consequence of a movement of Suworow, who turned them.

The Russians renewed the battle at one o'clock in the afternoon, when they all began to march to the village of Bochfa. The Arnauts pushed forward and were the first, who charged a party of Turks. The Grand Vizier shewed himself in person, at the head of a numerous cavalry; and, with a force of forty thousand men, including the twenty thousand who had been fighting in the morning, fell on Prince Cobourg's corps on all sides. They particularly pressed the right wing, which separated Karatschay from the main body; and their cavalry threw themselves bravely under the fire
of

of the carbines, and of the musketry, and even on the very bayonets. Thus the Austrians were in imminent danger, and repulsed six following attacks with the greatest intrepidity. The Hungarian hussars conducted themselves with distinguished bravery, succeeded in breaking the enemy's lines, notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers, made the Turks give way, and killed an immense number of men. Prince Cobourg sent repeatedly, during the action, to request Suworow to come and support him.

As to Suworow, he was behind Bochsa. He had turned the enemy's batteries, who had scarcely time to fire a few rounds, before they took to flight, and precipitately dragged all the cannon they could save, behind the intrenchments of Kringumaelor. At this time the Spahis arrived, and in order to stop the platoons, by hemming them in, they made several attacks, few of which were made with

with vigour. They charged the Russian light horse, but the regular troops received and repulsed them. In the last pursuit in particular, the carabiniers of Fischnikow, and the hussars of the emperor cut several hundred men in pieces.

Suworow found, on the other side of the village, a situation of sufficient extent to form his lines, instantly, in order of battle. The Turks kept up a very vigorous fire from their heavy artillery, placed in the wood of Kringumaelor, by which the platoons were at first annoyed; but as they continued to advance, the greater part of this cannoneade was without effect.

The Russians marched boldly up to the wood, and, as their left wing was but a quarter of a mile from the right wing of Prince Cobourg, as well as from the wood, Suworow resolved to make a last and decisive attack to terminate this contest, which began

to grow long and tedious. The lines of the Russians, and those of the Austrians, formed a right angle with the interval just described, the Russians facing the west, and the Austrians the south; a position which was very disadvantageous to the Turks: and Suwarrow sent the Colonel Zalotuchin to Prince Cobourg, to desire him immediately to advance, as soon as he should see him commence the attack.

Prince Cobourg had already been engaged in the preceding battle, wherein the Turks, being pressed by the Russians, and overpowered by the cross fire of the two corps, had abandoned the field of battle, leaving a great number of their men upon the field. They no sooner saw the Austrians approaching, than they fled towards the main body of the army, which was in the wood, and numerous parties still joined them from the camp of Rymnik. These bodies appeared by degrees on the right wing of the Russians,

as

as if to attack them in the rear; but little notice was taken of their menaces.

The more the two combined corps advanced in the order described, the more the interval that separated them was also narrowed. The left wing of the Austrians opened itself on the right of the skirts of the wood. The Russian platoons formed in a semi-circle, and marched, with loud exclamations, to the front of the wood, which was intrenched. A dreadful fire proceeded from it, and, to save his men, Suworow ordered the cavalry to attack in the interval of the platoons, because they might easily penetrate into the wood, through which they might see light behind the intrenchments. In that part there were above fifteen thousand janissaries, mostly armed only with a sabre, called dalglitsch; and their cavalry covered the two wings of the wood.

The long and formidable line of the cavalry cleared the ditches, and parapets, charged the janissaries, and made a dreadful carnage. The Turks defended themselves most desperately with the sabre and the poignard, and suffered themselves to be cut to pieces upon their cannon, as if they had been chained to them. The carabiniers of Starodubow, commanded by Miklaschewski, were the first who rushed forward, with the Imperial and Barko hussars. The Cossacs and the Arnauts, who were in the front of the right wing, fell upon the Turkish cavalry, broke through them every where, and attacked the wood behind; while the Arnauts of the Austrians and the Hulans performed the same manœuvre on the left wing. All the platoons soon followed the cavalry, and cut in pieces all they found in their way. Colonel Bardakow's platoon of grenadiers, which was the nearest to the Austrians, and those of Kaunitz and Colleredo, distinguished themselves on this occasion.

At

At four in the afternoon the combined corps were masters of the wood, and the Turks no longer made a stand anywhere, but fled in the utmost alarm and disorder. Colonel Scherfshnew was left in the rear, with his platoon on the part of the Austrians, to keep possession of the wood, and guard the artillery taken from the enemy; while the rest continued to pursue them. On all sides the ground was covered with dead; for it was thought expedient not to give the Turks quarter, on account of the immense number of their army, and the weakness of the allied corps. Hence the Russians and Austrians killed all they met, and Poliwanow charged a party with his squadron, and cut five hundred men to pieces.

From the other side of Kringumaelor to the river of Rymnick, is about a mile. This road was encumbered with a great quantity of trains of artillery and

caissons, which the Turks had endeavoured to save from the woods ; but not being able to drag them any farther, they had left the matches burning. Hence many of the Caissons blew up, which impeded the pursuit, and did much mischief.

The Grand Vizier, a man much esteemed for his courage and his talents, was in a very deplorable state of health, having been attacked with the asthma ; and, contrary to the custom of the Turks, had come in a carriage, though he mounted a horse during the action, and did his utmost to rally his men, and lead them back to the charge. He conjured them, in the name of the Alcoran, which he held up before them ; and, to leave no motive untried, he caused two field-pieces, which were near him, and were the only cannon saved, to be pointed, and fired upon them. But his troops were insensible to every thing but fear, and he was wholly unable to re-animate their courage. Osman Bacha was seen

sometimes riding among his troops, but without being able to stop their flight.

The victorious forces arrived at sun-set at the river of Rymnick, where a prodigious quantity of men had been drowned, as well as of horses and cattle. Its course was also obstructed in various parts by above a hundred carriages and waggons. All that were able to fly, had hastened to seek their safety on the opposite bank.

The camp of the great army of the Turks was on the hither side of the river; but it was in so filthy a state, that it was scarcely possible to breathe there. In various places were casks of powder, near which the Turks, when taking to flight, had left lighted matches, and they had also buried combustibles, some of which blew up among the troops, and wounded several of the men. In this camp the allied troops made an immense booty, and in the river.

Suworow had previously resolved not to pass the river that day, because the troops, fatigued with the labours of the day, and the long march that preceded it, were in want of rest. He therefore pitched his camp half a mile from Prince Cobourg. This intrepid and indefatigable general soon after came into Suworow's tent, when they congratulated each other with the effusions of the warmest friendship. Several Austrian generals and staff-officers also came to the Russian camp, and General Karatschay could scarcely persuade himself to quit Suworow.

In the evening, Prince Cobourg received a courier from Prince Potemkin. Among other things, this dispatch contained some reproaches on account of the pontoons not having been ready. Prince Cobourg, who, as a prince in the empire, and in the emperor's service, was not under the command of Potemkin, was much disgusted at this reprimand;

mand; and it was said that if the courier had arrived sooner, he would not have engaged the enemy.

Next morning, at day-break, Suworow ordered two regiments of Cossacs to pass the river, together with all the Arnauts, and two squadrons of imperial hussars, to seize the camp, which the enemy had abandoned on the other bank, and pursue them still farther. This was the camp of the grand vizier himself, and considerable riches were found there, together with the large and superb tent of that generalissimo, the interior of which was almost entirely of cloth of gold and silver. A few hundred Turks were also found there, who were cut in pieces.

A great many Turks had also remained in the wood, where they imagined themselves in safety. Prince Cobourg sent some infantry and hussars to scour it, who killed a great many

many fugitives, and fired at those who had taken refuge in the trees.

Thus terminated the victory gained, on the twenty-second September, 1798, over the Ottoman army, commanded by the grand vizier, at Rymnik, on a field of battle five miles in extent. The Austrians have called this victory the battle of Martinesti, from a village of that name, formerly situated on the Rymnik, but which then no longer existed,

The loss of the enemy was five thousand men, who remained upon the field of battle, two thousand killed in the woods, or who died of their wounds, and three thousand drowned in the Rymnik and the Buico; among the latter of whom was the Reis effendi; in all, ten thousand men. Very few were made prisoners, for the reason already mentioned. The grand vizier, in the account he sent to the

the grand signior, estimated his loss at twenty thousand, including deserters.

The combined corps suffered very little loss. The Austrians had one hundred and fifty men killed, some of whom were officers, and three hundred wounded. The Russians had only fifty-seven men killed, among whom was one Cossac officer, and one hundred and ten wounded.

They took sixty-eight pieces of cannons, twelve mortars, and a quarter of the siege artillery, with one hundred standards, and a great quantity of ammunition, provisions, and cattle.

According to the least exaggerated accounts, the Turkish army consisted of from ninety to one hundred thousand men. The Turks themselves estimated their numbers at one hundred and fifteen thousand, of which sixty or seventy thousand were chosen troops.

troops. There were three Bachas with three tails, three of two tails, and many others. The greater part of the troops were cavalry. The allied army, as was stated above, consisted of twenty-five thousand men.

The grand vizier fled, with the remains of his army, to Brahilow, where he remained about a fortnight, to collect his scattered troops ; and, as they were all for retreating beyond the Danube, he was obliged to pass that river, and retreat to Schumka, where he was abandoned by the greater part of them. He afterwards retired to his estate in Romelia, for the benefit of his health, which was in a rapid decline. His court did not punish him for having lost the battle, and he died of his disorder the following year. The Serafquier Haffan-Bacha, who had been captain-bacha, succeeded him in his office of grand vizier.

It was now proposed to push the advantages of this victory still farther, and the pontoons were already prepared for the passage of the Busco, and march to Brahilow; but fortune put a stop to this project; and certain changes in political affairs caused the two corps to separate. Three days after the battle, Suworow dined with Prince Cobourg, took leave of him, as of a friend whom he very highly esteemed, and went to Berlat. The prince set off for Fertianki; but soon received orders to enter Walachia. He entered Bukarest as the conqueror of the grand vizier, and put his troops in winter quarters in that province.

The taking of Bender, and Belgrade, were the immediate consequences of the victory of Rymnik. The first of these places surrendered to Prince Potemkin, on the news of the defeat of the grand vizier, which was brought by some fugitives to the Bacha, who commanded the place. Their lives and pro-

perty were granted to the garrison, as well as to the inhabitants, with permission to retire beyond the Danube.

Belgrade, after its suburbs had been taken by escalade, capitulated to Field-Marshal Laudohn, the 28th September, 1789.

The emperor advanced Prince Cobourg to the rank of field-marshall; and conferred on Suworow the dignity of count of the empire.

The empress, truly sensible of his great and important services, overwhelmed him with her favours.

She instantly sent him, as well as to Prince Cobourg, a sword enriched with diamonds, with a branch of laurel, bearing for its device, "To the conqueror of the grand vizier." He received also the order of St. Andrew, decorated with brilliants. These two presents

presents alone were estimated at sixty thousand roubles.

In a short time after, he received the diploma of count of the empire of Russia, with the title of Rymnikski, and the order of St. Andrew, of the first class. By a singular coincidence, the two imperial diplomas were executed by their respective sovereigns, at Vienna and Petersburg, on the same day.

The officers and soldiers of both corps were rewarded with appropriate favour. The former received advancement, and distinctive decoration, and the latter were gratified with pecuniary recompense. Those who had particularly distinguished themselves, were presented with a medal, bearing the inscription of Rymnik, which they were permitted to wear, as the ornament of their uniform.

The

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The following letters were sent to Suwo-
row, from the Emperor Joseph, of Ger-
many, and the Empress Catherine, of
Russia:

General and Commander-in-Chief.

" You may readily conceive the pleasure,
" which the victory you obtained on the
" twenty-first of September, over the grand
" vizier, has afforded me. I acknowledge
" myself to be indebted for it to the ra-
" pidity of your junction with the corps
" of the Prince Cobourg, as well as to your
" personal valour, and the heroism of the
" troops of her majesty, under your com-
" mand.

" Receive, then, as a public testimony
" of my gratitude, the diploma of count of
" the Holy Roman Empire, which accom-
" panies this letter. I most sincerely hope,
" that

“ that this hereditary title will always continue to preserve in your family the memory of this glorious battle: and I doubt not, that her Imperial majesty, from her peculiar good-will to you, general and commander-in-chief, and from friendship for me, will permit you to accept this diploma, and enjoy it. I farther desire that you will rest assured of the high esteem with which I am, your affectionate,

“ JOSEPH.

“ Vienna, October 19, 1789.”

To our Commander-in-Chief Count Suworow
Rymnikski.

“ The singular zeal which you have displayed for our service on various occasions; the care and vigilance of which you have given such an example, as commander-in-chief; the uncommon ardour, courage, and ability, by which you signalized

" yourself, in attacking, on the 22d of Sep-
 " tember, the numerous Ottoman army,
 " commanded by the Grand Vizier, on the
 " Rymnik, when you gained a complete
 " victory over the enemy, with our troops,
 " and those of his majesty the Roman em-
 " peror, under the command of the Prince
 " of Cobourg, are so many distinct claims
 " to our Imperial regard. As a testimony of
 " it, we name you, according to the insti-
 " tution of our military order of Saint
 " George, knight of the first class of that
 " order, and we command you to wear the
 " decoration which we now send you.

" CATHERINE.

" St. Petersburg, October 18, 1789."

Count Alexander Basilowitsch.

" The talents and intrepidity which you
 " have displayed in the command of the ar-
 " my at the battle of Rymnik, where you
 " have gained a complete victory over the
 " Grand

“ Grand Vizier, qualify you to receive the
“ order of Saint George, of the third class.

“ Her Imperial majesty has thought pro-
“ per thus to render justice to your merit.
“ I experience a very sensible pleasure in
“ transmitting to you the letter of her Im-
“ perial majesty, with the decoration of the
“ order; and I look forward to the ardent
“ zeal with which you will fly to new ex-
“ ploits, for the service of her Imperial
“ majesty.

“ I request of you to be convinced of the
“ real esteem and sincere attachment, with
“ which I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

“ PRINCE POTESKIN TAURITSCHÉWSKI
“ Camp at Bender, Nov. 14, 1789.”

C H A P. V.

COUNT Suworow proceeded by easy marches to Berlat, on the Sereth ; and encamped on the bank of that river, near the little town of Tekutsch, where he remained some days, and from whence he sent an official report of the battle of Rymnik to Petersburg. He afterwards ordered a public thanksgiving for the victory. He arrived at the camp of Berlat at the latter end of September, and celebrated the festival on the first of October.

During his absence, Lieutenant-General Michelowiz had conducted his corps to Faltschi, where he remained some time, under the command of Suworow. There arrived also some regiments of cavalry and infantry, with two regiments of Cossacs, who were

were also under his command, till he sent them into winter-quarters.

At this time, the general engaged in a very friendly intercourse with the Serafkier of Brahilow; and, in order to avoid the effusion of blood between the two armies, they settled the following articles :—The general agreed to give notice to the Serafkier in case he should receive orders to march against him; while the latter engaged to display only an appearance of defence, and to surrender on certain conditions. But insurmountable obstacles presented themselves, which prevented the execution of this plan.

The corps of Cobourg and Suworow were encamped near to each other, on the opposite banks of the Sereth. The generals, officers, and soldiers of both, lived together in the greatest harmony, so that it appeared as if they belonged to one common sovereign.

After the surrender of Belgrade, the Prince Cobourg had received a very considerable reinforcement from the Bannat; so that, in the spring, his army was augmented to forty-five thousand men.

The design of the Austrians was to open the campaign with Suworrow; but as he had not received orders to move, he was still in winter-quarters, when the Prince Cobourg assembled the greatest part of his army at Bucharest; which was in April, 1790. He proceeded to Schursch, but the siege of that place being deferred, he returned to encamp at Bucharest.

Soon after the capture of Bender, Hassan Bacha, who was then Grand Vizier, dispatched a deputy from Schumla to Prince Potemkin, to make propositions of peace. Many couriers passed and repassed on the occasion; appearances seemed to announce serious negotiations; and, it is probable, that
peace

peace would have been concluded, if the death of Hassan Bacha, which was accelerated by the Divan, had not dissipated that expectation: as the ministers of the Porte were desirous of continuing the war.

Jussuf Bacha, who had been invested with the dignity of Grand Vizier, at the beginning of the first campaign, was, in a short time after the death of Hassan Bacha, again raised to that eminent station. In the month of May, he proceeded to Rutschuck, beyond Schursch, with an army which he had collected at Schumla, and passed the Danube at the first of these places.

His progress was very slow till the end of that month, when the small body of forces, encamped before Schursch, effected his passage. The design of the Grand Vizier was to attack Prince Cobourg at Buckarest; and, if he should be successful, to possess himself,

not only of that capital, but of all Wallachia.

In the mean time, Suworow had received orders to march, and to form a junction with Prince Cobourg. He left behind him at Berlat two battalions with the field-pieces, three squadrons of cavalry, two hundred Cossacs, and five hundred Arnauts. The body of reserve remained upon the Pruth, under the command of Lieutenant-General Count Mélin. He went afterwards with a considerable body of troops to occupy a post at Tekutsch ; and Mélin was relieved by Prince Gallitzin.

Suworow, when he ordered his troops out of winter-quarters, fixed the rendezvous at Kiliensi, on the opposite bank of the Sereth, where the Austrians had constructed bridges, about twenty miles from Berlat ; and the whole corps were collected there at the place appointed.

The

The corps consisted of four battalions of grenadiers and fusileers, with their field-pieces, and twenty pieces of heavy artillery ; twelve squadrons of carabineers ; four regiments of Cossacs ; in all, fifteen thousand men, with two thousand Arnauts. It was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, and the Major-Generals Londskoy and Posniakow. It encamped for fifteen days at Kilieni ; and was, during that time, employed in practising different manœuvres.

About this time, Suworow received the following letter from the Emperor Leopold :—

General and Commander-in-Chief.

“ My Field-Marshal, the Prince Cobourg,
 “ has transmitted to me your letter of the
 “ 26th of March. I very highly estimate
 “ the sentiments which you have always en-
 “ tertained for his majesty the emperor, my
 “ brother, and that since the afflicting loss

" we have sustained by his death, you propose
 " mise to preserve them for the support
 " of the common cause and for myself. The
 " testimonies which you give me of your
 " zeal, afford me singular satisfaction. Be
 " assured, general, that I possess a very ardent
 " desire to find an opportunity to convince
 " you of my high esteem.

" LEOPOLD,

" Vienna, May 3, 1790."

While these various transactions were proceeding, a large party of the Turkish army had passed the Danube. Prince Cobourg gave instant notice of this circumstance to Suworow; and, at the same time, requested him to draw nearer to him with the Russian forces. The general accordingly set out that very night, and went down the Sereth to Girneschrie, where he remained a month.

Having received fresh intelligence from Prince Cobourg, who announced that the

Turks were in full march, and that they had already sent numerous parties into the interior of the country, the troops were instantly in motion, made ten miles in two days, and encamped at Resipeni on the Buséo. They suffered very much during this march ; the very hot weather having dried up all the brooks. Mesarofch, the Austrian quarter-master-general, was encamped, with a small body of troops, to the right of the Russians.

Suworow had been some time in this position, when Colonel Fischer arrived, (13th August), charged with a letter from Prince Cobourg, and a verbal message which he had not time to write. By this dispatch, the general was informed that the Grand Vizier had passed the Danube with the greater part of his army ; that his advanced guard appeared at a few miles from Schursch ; and that there was every appearance that the Ottomans

Ottomans would very shortly make their attack.

Suworow immediately gave his orders, and, in three days, he had encamped at Asumaz, two miles from Prince Cobourg, at Bucharest, and eighteen from his last position. The day after his arrival, he paid a visit to the Prince, who returned with him to Afumez, where they arranged the necessary dispositions.

The Russians and Austrians, always animated by the same spirit of union and goodwill, were delighted at being again united; and possessed the common ardour to continue the career of duty and glory together. The Turks, however, had called in their advanced guard, as well as all their parties.

The Grand Vizier, Jussuf Bacha, who was at Schursch, had been informed of the junction of Prince Cobourg with Suworow. At

the very moment when a peasant gave him this unexpected intelligence, he was occupied in forming the plan of an attack, which he meditated against the Austrians: and letting the pen fall from his hand, he exclaimed, “ What is now to be done ! ”

The troops, commanded by the Prince Cobourg, consisted of forty thousand men, Germans and Hungarians. There was also some small detachments, distributed in different parts of Wallachia, which might very readily be collected, so that his army might be said to consist of fifty thousand men in a high state of discipline. It would have been, therefore, a matter of difficulty or doubt, to have driven the Turks from Schursch, and to penetrate into Bulgaria.

But the face of affairs was almost instantly changed. In a few days after the junction of the two armies, Colonel Fischer arrived at Suworow's camp with the intelligence, that

that an armistice was agreed upon at Reichenbach, which checked all farther operations, and delivered the Grand Vizier from his perilous situation.

On the following day, the generals of the allied armies bid adieu to each, with every mark of regard and regret.

Suworow now passed the Busco to return to Kiliemi, where he had already been, and remained there till the end of September. From thence he passed the Sereth, having thrown a bridge of boats over that river; and encamped at Marimeni, at five miles from Galaz.

While he was at Kiliemi, Prince Potemkin wrote to him, requesting a particular conference. Suworow conjectured the object of it, and sent him the following answer:—
 “ The flotilla of row-boats will get possession of the mouths of the Danube; Tulcia
 “ and

" and Isaccia will fall into our power; our
 " troops, supported by the vessels, will take
 " Ismailow and Brahilow; and make Tschis-
 " tow tremble."

In fact, a very short time after, Admiral Ribas entered into the branches of the Danube with the flotilla, gained different advantages over the Turks; and took Tulcia by escalade.

The light troops formed the advanced posts in the vicinity of Galaz: nevertheless, the small Turkish vessels continued to pass between that place and Brahilow, without the least interruption. One night, however, there appeared to be a combat between a great number of these boats, the cause and nature of which the Russians could not comprehend. An officer, therefore, was detached, with four chaloupes belonging to the Arnauts, and it was soon discovered that a number of Christian prisoners, to the amount of

of a hundred of both sexes, having made an attempt to escape, they were pursued, and cannonaded in their flight by the Turks. The captives, however, were delivered, and six large Turkish chaloupes taken.

Suworow ordered these chaloupes to be armed with a few pieces of artillery, and frequently manœuvred. He then ordered entrenchments to be formed on the bank, and strengthened with soldiers and artillery. When they were completed, he took up his quarters there, with two battalions of grenadiers and fusileers; and from thence maintained a continual communication with Major-General Ribas. General Derfelden remained with the rest of the troops at Marimeni.

About this time, Suworow received the following letter, from Prince Cobourg, as a monument of the reciprocal regard which was entertained by these distinguished warriors.

" Gene-

" General,

" I must quit you on Friday next, to take
 " upon me my new command in Hungary ;
 " and no circumstance of my departure is so
 " afflicting to me, as my separation from
 " such a worthy and inestimable friend.

" I know how to value your elevated
 " character : our friendship has been formed
 " by circumstances of the greatest import-
 " ance; and, on every occasion, I have had
 " reason to admire you as a hero, and to
 " cherish you as a man.

" Judge, then, yourself, my incomparable
 " master, of the regret I suffer in separating
 " myself from a man, who has so many
 " claims upon my particular regard and at-
 " tachment. You alone can console me, by
 " preserving that affection with which you
 " have already honoured me: and I protest
 " to you, that frequent assurances of your

“ friendship are absolutely necessary to my
“ happiness.

“ I cannot bear the thought of taking a
“ personal leave of you, and in the avowal
“ of this sentiment, I appeal to those of your
“ own breast. I most solemnly declare, that
“ I feel for you the most ardent friendship;
“ and I trust that you will grant me the con-
“ tinuation of yours, which has been, to the
“ present moment, the delight of my military
“ life.

“ Be assured of a return of my most lasting
“ acknowledgments. You will ever be the
“ most cherished friend that heaven has
“ granted me: For no one has an equal
“ claim to the high regard with which I am
“ your excellency's

“ Most humble servant,

“ PR. COBOURG.”

“ Bucharest, 13 October, 1790.”

Soon after the account of the taking of Tulcia, Suworow had the satisfaction to learn, that Admiral Ribas, the brother of the general of that name, had made himself master of Isaccia. During the operations of the attack, the Christians and Jews, who had made an attempt to quit the place, were escorted, by the Turks, to Brahilow.

At the same time, General Muller besieged Kilia, where he received several wounds, of which he unfortunately died. This place was most vigorously besieged, during three weeks; but a breach being effected, it surrendered on capitulation to Lieutenant-General Sudowitsch, who was immediately advanced to the rank of commander-in-chief.

In the beginning of November, Suworow made his approaches to the important fortress of Ismailow. Admiral Ribas, in a few weeks after, arrived with his flotilla, and not a day

passed without an engagement. The Turks had about a hundred and fifty vessels with oars: and Ribas had about a hundred, with seventy chaloupes of Tchrnomer. He very frequently gained considerable advantages, even under the very cannon of the place. He burned or took at least one half of the enemy's vessels, and lost very few of his own.

At length, the advanced state of the season, and unfortunate weather, obliged him to raise the siege; and the land-forces retired from before Ismailow, to enter into winter quarters.

C H A P. VI.

THE troops were already on their march, when General Suworow received an order, from Field-Marshal Prince Potemkin, to repair from Galaz to Ismailow, and to take the place at all hazards.

He was perfectly aware of the great danger and risk of such an enterptize, from the advanced state of the season ; nor did it appear probable that any thing decisive could be accomplished against so strong a place ; and which the Turks regarded as impregnable, from its numerous garrison. Nevertheless, he instantly obeyed the command which he had received.

He made all the necessary dispositions for this extraordinary undertaking, and arrived

on the second day at Ismailow, which is twenty miles from Galaz.

Admiral Ribas remained with his flotilla, on his former station, on the Danube. He also fortified an island over against Ismailow, where he had established batteries, from which he annoyed the town with bombs, and oftentimes set it on fire. The Ottoman fleet had been so much weakened, that it dared not venture on an engagement, but kept its position in the harbour, and under the protection of the place,

All the different corps, which he had ordered with the utmost expedition from different parts, were collected at their appointed rendezvous, before Ismailow, within four days after the general himself had arrived there.

His army, by sea and land, consisted of twenty-three thousand men, one half of which

which were Cossacs; among whom were a great number of sick, on account of the bad season. The horses, also, had but a small portion of forage. Besides, the weather became extremely cold, so that the soldiers were obliged to cut the reeds, which grow in that marshy country, to serve as fuel.

Without losing a moment, the general ordered forty scaling-ladders, and two thousand fascines, to be instantly prepared on the spot, while parties were dispatched to get them from other places, where they had been previously commanded. In the mean time, the troops were exercised, during the night, in the use and application of them.

He not only reconnoitred the place himself, with the most minute attention, but ordered all his general officers to do the same; in order that, in every division, there might be a commanding officer, completely qualified to direct the columns in the projected

assault. The Turks, at first, discharged a few cannon at the reconnoitring party, but without effect; and they did not even make one sally to interrupt them.

As soon as the first observations had been made, Reischoff, major-general of artillery, and Prince Charles de Ligne, an Austrian engineer, caused batteries to be erected on the two wings, during the night, thirty or forty toises from the town. For want of heavy siege artillery, which had been before sent to Bender and Kilia, these batteries were only mounted with twelve pounder field-pieces and licornes, making, in the whole, forty pieces of cannon, which was all the field artillery they possessed.

The erection of these batteries was only a mask, to make the Turks believe the town would be besieged in a regular manner, and to prevent them from suspecting a sudden scalade. During this first night they did
not

not in the least disturb the workmen. Zalotuchin was posted under the battery to the right, with the Fanagor regiment of grenadiers ; and General Kulusow under that to the left, with four battalions of the corps of Buch chasseurs. At break of day the batteries began to play upon the town, and were answered by a very quick fire, though without doing much mischief.

The town of Ismailow, which is a mile in circumference from the Danube round to the water again, and stretches half a mile along the bank of the river, has eight bastions. The ramparts are, in general, three toises high, and in some places four ; the moat is six or seven toises deep, and half way between the polygons of Bender and of Brock was a fausse-braie, or false trench. These were all the internal works, and near the town was a cavalier in stone work, which might hold some thousand men. The side

next

next the water was defended by ramparts and horizontal batteries.

The Russian army lay in a semi-circular form, half a mile from the town. Some of the troops were still nearer, but were obliged to remove to a greater distance, because they were annoyed by the heavy cannon. These troops formed a segment of a circle, of about three miles from one part of the river to the other.

The Rear-Admiral Ribas was incessantly cannonading the place, and the remains of the Turkish flotilla, which made but a feeble return to his fire. He approached the town two days before the assault, and burned or sunk almost all the ships that remained. He only lost a brigantine, which blew up with two hundred men on board.

The Seraskier Auduslu-Bacha, an old warrior, who had twice refused the dignity
of

of Grand Vizier, had the command in Izmilow. The troops of the garrison, which were under the orders of seven sultans, consisted of forty-three thousand men, nearly half of whom were janissaries, eight thousand cavalry, various corps who had come from several fortified towns that had surrendered by capitulation, as Chorin, Ackerman, and Palanha, and a part of the garrison of Bender, and of that of Kilia. These troops had been left there as a punishment, and it has been since learned, that the Grand Seignior published a firman, forbidding this garrison to surrender on any case whatever; and ordered the Seraskier, if they should not perform their duty, to cut off the heads of those who should be found beyond the Danube, without form of trial. Thus there was every reason to believe the Turks would defend themselves to the last extremity.

On the 9th of December, Suworow sent a letter of Prince Potemkin to the Serafkier,

to

to which he added a few lines from himself; to induce him to surrender; to which the Serafkier replied, by a long Arabic letter, in a very bombastic style, the substance of which was, that he advised the Russians to retreat,

“ As the season being bad and far advanced,
 “ they would be in want of all kinds of
 “ necessaries; whereas the town was abund-
 “ dantly provided: or, if not, he demanded
 “ a delay of a month, to communicate with
 “ the grand vizier.”

The next day, an officer, who spoke the Turkish language tolerably well, was sent into the town, and had an interview with a bim-bacha; who told him, in their oriental style, that, “ The Danube would cease to flow, or the heavens bow down to the earth; before Ismailow would surrender to the Russians.”

Suworow, however, determined to make one more effort; and therefore sent a note

to the Seraskier, in which he gave him his word of honour, that unless he hung out the white flag that very day, the place would be taken by assault, and all the garrison put to the sword.

Many of the Ottomans were disposed to surrender, but the Seraskier, who was of opinion to run all risks, had the majority of voices with him. He therefore returned no answer to the note. Suworow, the same day, assembled a council of war, where the subalterns voted first. He addressed them, as he did afterwards all the corps, in a very manly and energetic speech. Having pointed out to them the difficulties of the enterprise, and the means of surmounting them, "Brave warriors," said he, "remember this day all your former victories, and continue to prove, that nothing can resist the force of the Russian arms: we are not now deliberating on an operation, which may be deferred to a future time, but

" but on the taking a place of importance,
 " the possession of which will decide the
 " fate of our campaign, and which the
 " haughty Ottomans believe impregnable.
 " Twice has the Russian army already laid
 " siege to Ismailow, and twice it has retreat-
 " ed from it. This third time nothing re-
 " mains for us, but to conquer, or to die
 " with glory." The general found his army
 full of resolution, his speech still farther en-
 flamed the zeal of his brave troops, and their
 accustomed valour now increased to enthu-
 siasm.

With this spirit was the assault of Ismai-
 low agreed to and decided.

Suworow now received a dispatch from
 Prince Potemkin, with dispatches, repre-
 senting, " That if he was not certain of suc-
 " cess, it were better not to risk the assault;"
 to which Suworow replied in few words;
 " My plan is fixed. The Russian army has
 ...

" already

" already been twice at the gates of Is-
 " mailow, and it would be shameful for
 " them to retreat from them a third time,
 " without entering the place."

In the evening, some of the Cossacs had deserted, and gone over to the enemy; and the report of this incident had not been immediately brought to the general's quarters. The Turks, as was afterwards learned, at first intended to make a strong sally, against the two batteries, with eight thousand janissaries, and four thousand spahis, and to attack, with two thousand Tartars, the general's quarters, which, according to Suworow's custom, was defended with but a small guard. This sally would have been fatal to the besiegers, especially on account of their artillery, which consisted of no more than a few field-pieces. Fortunately, however, the assault commenced very early in the morning, and put an end to that project. The Turks, however, were not at-

tacked unawares; and a great part of the garrison, who had been under arms all night, were upon the ramparts. It is probable, therefore, the information given by the deserters had roused the vigilance of the enemy.

Suworow acted the more wisely, in accelerating the execution of his plan, as had he postponed the assault a single day, he must perhaps have renounced it altogether; for, in the evening after it took place, a thick fog arose, which made the ground very slippery, and it would have been impossible to mount the ramparts; an obstacle which it would have continued throughout the winter.

To lull the Turks in security, and make them believe the besiegers were in want of ammunition, they very rarely fired the guns of the batteries, and of the fleet, during the night preceding the assault. All the mea-

sures, however, were taken; and the orders given for the operation. All the besiegers were ready; and Suworow passed the night by the fire side, with some officers of his suite, in an impatient vigilance for the hour when the signals were to be given.

At three in the morning the first musket was fired, which was the signal to prepare for the assault.

The second was at four, which was the signal to form.

And the third, at five, which was the signal to assault. The six columns of land-troops, and the three columns of the fleet, instantly approached the town.

On the right flank of the land-troops, were three columns, under the command of Lieutenant-General Potemkin; and the three columns, on the left, were commanded by Lieutenant-General Samoilow. The fleet of galleys, and that of Tschornomor, were un-

der the command of Rear-Admiral Ribas, and the whole was directed by the General-in-Chief Count Suworow, who had placed himself in the centre, with a part of his staff, between the columns, in order to see every thing, and to give his orders with facility.

The first column, commanded by Major-General Lewow, consisted of one hundred and fifty arquebusiers, a battalion of chasseurs from White Russia, and two battalions of Fanagor grenadiers; the body of reserve consisted of two battalions of the same. The second column, commanded by Major-General Lacey, consisted of one hundred and fifty arquebusiers, three battalions of Catharinoslaw chasseurs; and the body of reserve, of the fourth battalion of the same corps. The third column, commanded by Major-General Maknob, consisted of one hundred and fifty chasseurs, three battalions of Livonian chasseurs, and two battalions of

Twultz

Twultz musketeers, as a body of reserve. The fourth and fifth were commanded by the Major-General of the day, Count Besborydko; the one consisting of two thousand five hundred Cossacs, from the Don, with a body of reserve of five hundred, and the other of five thousand Cossacs, (new recruits,) with a body of reserve of one thousand Arniauts. These two columns had besides two battalions of Poloski fusileers.

The sixth column, commanded by Major-General Kotusow, consisted of one hundred and twenty arquebusiers, three battalions of Buch chasseurs, and a body of reserve of two battalions of Cherson grenadiers.

The cavalry were posted a furlong from the town, under the cannon of the fortifications. On the right wing were six squadrons of Sewer carabineers, and two regiments of Don Cossacs; on the left, ten

1 2 squadrons

squadrons of Woroni hussars, and two regiments of Don Cossacs.

The Cossacs of the fourth and fifth columns, who were to make the assault, were all on foot, and most of them had reduced their pikes to five feet in length, in order to use them with the more ease in the confusion of the attack.

The first column on the Danube, which was under the command of Major-General Absenief, consisted of two battalions of Nicolaevs grenadiers of marines, one battalion of chasseurs, and two thousand five hundred Tschornomor Cossacs. They were placed on board a brigantine, two floating batteries, three double chaloupes, thirteen lansons, and fifteen boats from Tschornomor. The second column, which was under Hetman Tschipecka, consisted of two battalions of Alezeopol musketeers, two hundred Dneprow grenadiers of marines, and one thousand

sand Tschornomor Cossacs. They had one hundred and thirty-five pieces of cannon and a mortar, as well as the first column, and were stationed on board the same number of vessels. The third column, under the orders of Major Markow, of the guards, consisted of two battalions of the Dneprow grenadiers of marines, two battalions of chasseurs from White Russia, one battalion of Buch chasseurs, and one hundred Tschornomor Cossacs. The body of reserve consisted of four transports, carrying twenty-four pounders, and one hundred Tschornomor boats, intended to disembark the regulars, having one or two cannon on board; making together one hundred and fifty vessels. The total of the artillery on board was five hundred and sixty-seven pieces of cannon, and twenty mortars.

Among the troops that were embarked were Prince Charles de Ligne, Colonel Duke de Fronsac, afterwards Duke de Richlieu,

and Count Langeron; Count Valerian Zubow, colonel and adjutant of the Empress, commanded the two battalions of grenadiers in the first column.

The weather, which throughout the night had been clear and serene, became gloomy and foggy till nine in the morning. All the columns marched against the town in the best order, and in the greatest silence; and the Turks did not fire a gun, till the Russians were within three or four hundred paces of the town; when they were saluted with a very quick fire of case-shot, which did great mischief,

They now approached the deep moat, where the water was in some places up to the shoulders, threw their fascines into it, passed over them, and raised their scaling-ladders against the ramparts, some parts of which were so high, that it was necessary to fasten two ladders together, although five toises long; and, as

in

in many places the besiegers could not do this with sufficient expedition, they assisted each other, and, with equal alertness and address, climbed to the top of the ramparts by means of their bayonets.

The arquebusiers of each column were on the edge of the moat, from which, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, they took aim, whenever the fire of the artillery permitted them, at the Turks who defended the ramparts. The troops were now advanced from every side towards the principal points, and General Lacey, who had the second column, was the first on the rampart soon after six in the morning. The first and third columns were to have supported him, but were retarded; and the first in particular was greatly embarrassed. Thus Lacey was very closely pressed; for although his troops had already drawn the Turks from the parapet, they had to encounter seven thousand men, who, with drawn sabres, hindered

dred them from advancing any farther. Soon after the two columns, that followed, came up with him.

The first was guilty of a terrible mistake ; after having cleared the ditch, it came to a chain of very strong palisades, which extended to the banks of the Danube : this they leaped over, and passing another ditch behind them, reached the ramparts. The grenadiers of Fanagor took the first bastion, but, on attacking a stone platform, which was between the first and second bastion, without orders, they sustained a very great loss. Colonel Zalotuchin now called them from the platform, to take the second bastion ; when General Merknob received a mortal wound, and Colonel Kwaftow took the command of his column.

The Russians performed wonders ; though, in consequence of this inconsiderate attack, they had greatly suffered ; and the Turks, by a sally,

a sally of eight or ten thousand men accompanied with women armed with poniards, made great havock among them : at length, however, reinforcements arrived, the enemy was driven back, and the Russians possessed themselves of the second bastion. But as every bastion had a magazine of powder under it, a strong guard was instantly placed, to prevent the troops from being blown into the air. The Russians at length also, after a bloody conflict, got possession of the post of Bender and the bridge, and, though most vigourously attacked, retained their position.

Day now began to appear ; but during the night, the reciprocal advantages, which were gained by the hostile parties, were known by the exclamations of *burra!* on the side of the Russians, and *allah!* on that of the Turks.

At the same time that the columns of troops proceeded against the place by land; the columns of vessels, being informed of the movement, by the discharge of a rocket; proceeded by water to the same object. They advanced, under a constant fire, in two lines. The first consisted of a hundred boats of Tschornomor, full of troops appointed to make a descent. The second line was composed of brigantines, floating batteries, double chaloupes, and other vessels; and as they approached, the fire of the Turks increased. Among other batteries on the water side, they possessed a work, which, though it had but little elevation, was extremely strong, being defended by eighty-three pieces of cannon; the greatest part of a large calibre, together with fifteen mortars and a howitzer, which discharged five hundred pounds weight of ball.

The fire from the mortars of the second line, covered the cannonade of the first; and when

when they had both come within two hundred paces of the shore, the second line divided, and placed itself upon the two wings of the first ; by which manœuvre the whole was thrown into a semicircle. The Turks made a most determined opposition during an hour ; but, as it was night, no mischief was done : a few Russian vessels alone suffered, and at seven in the morning the descent was effected.

At eight, the Russians were masters of the place on the side of the water, as well as on that of the land. The assault was then at an end, and the contest commenced in the interior of the town, in the streets, and in the public squares. Nor was there an open spot where men could engage that was not the scene of combat. The Turks defended themselves with the most desperate courage and availed themselves of the windows to annoy their invaders.

There

There remained only to be taken one large stone platform, very strongly fortified, and several chanas, stone buildings, constructed with great strength, which were filled with people, and defended by cannon. Though defended with a most obstinate courage, they were all taken, with prodigious slaughter.

The unfortunate Seraskuier, Andustu Bacha, having retired into one of these chas with two thousand of the flower of his janissaries; and several pieces of cannon, thought himself secure from all danger. But nothing was impregnable before the bold designs of Suworow, and the dauntless rapidity of his soldiers. The Seraskuer and his people, at length found all defence vain, and therefore surrendered to the Russians. As he wore a rich poniard in his girdle, a chasseur, eager after plunder, endeavoured to seize it, when a janissary stood forth as the protector of his fallen master.

The

The Russians immediately fell upon the prisoners, massacred the greatest part, and Seraskier among them.

The streets of Ismailow, being in general very narrow, the general had not suffered the cavalry to enter the town. The land-troops, therefore, as well as those which had disembarked from the ships, penetrated, by degrees, to the centre of it; combating as they proceeded with small bodies of Turks, who defended themselves with the utmost bravery, and retreated only step by step.

In the afternoon, General Lacy arrived, in the middle of the city, with three battalions of chasseurs, and fell upon about one thousand men, almost all Tartars, and armed with long pikes. These Tartars were dismounted, and had precipitately retreated into an Armenian convent, surrounded with thick walls. He immediately attacked it, broke open the doors with his artillery, and entered

entered it. The young Machfut Gheray Sultan, defended himself bravely with his troops; and, after a long engagement, with only three hundred men remaining, and without any hopes of relief, he laid down his arms, asked for quarter, and was taken prisoners, with the rest of his people.

The Cossacs of the fourth and fifth columns, who had, at the same time, entered by the gates of Bender and Kilia, having advanced into the city, were assailed in the great square, by a superior number of the enemy, and were completely cut off. But they were soon succoured by a battalion of Buch chasseurs, to which were added some Tschornomor Cossacs, who attacked the Turks in the rear, and defeated them, after an hour's engagement.

Kablan Gheray, brother of the Khan, the bravest of the seven sultans, who were stationed at

at Ismailow, and the same who had performed such prodigies of valour at Schursch, against the Austrians, ordered an alarm to be beat, assembled his troops, and hastened to the market-place, in the centre of the town, with about two thousand Turks and Tatars, who were soon joined by a still more numerous body of the enemy, together with a considerable body of the cavalry. The sultan charged the Tschonromor Cossacs, in the most desperate manner, to the sound of Asiatic music, killed several, threw them into disorder, and took two pieces of cannon. Immediately a reinforcement arrived, consisting of Cossacs, a battalion of chasseurs, and two battalions of grenadiers of marines. The sultan was surrounded; at the same time the combat continued with fury, the Russians recovered, and pursued their advantages, and the Turkish cavalry and the janissaries were destroyed with redoubled blows of pikes and bayonets. The sultan himself fell, and nearly four thousand

and

sand men remained upon the spot, after the massacre of an hour, when scarcely five hundred Ottomans escaped; who surrendered themselves prisoners.

The stone platform still held out. During the last engagement, Ribas came to attack it with two battalions of grenadiers of marine, one battalion of chasseurs, and one thousand Tschornomor Cossacs. This platform, or cavalier, was occupied by the Meaphis, or governor, of Ismailow, with above two thousand janissaries and other infantry, and some pieces of cannon. It held out a long time, but having scarcely any hopes of success, knowing that all around him were defeated, and fearing perhaps to share the same fate, he would not push matters to extremities, and surrendered, together with his troops. Ribas restored to this governor his sabre and other arms.

There

There now remained to be taken only a very strong chana, about a werst from the cavalier, and the rampart. Ribas also took upon himself this commission, and became master of it, after a very short engagement, as also a few hundred men, who had fled thither.

At two in the afternoon, the land-troops and marines occupied the centre of the city, upon which Suworow caused four squadrons of carabineers, four squadrons of hussars, and two regiments of Cossacs, to enter on the two wings, by the gates of Brock and Bender, in order to clear the streets, where a few of the enemy might remain dispersed. In their road they cut down several Turks, who still possessed the desperate rashness and folly to defend themselves. The cavalry afterwards dismounted; and, with sword in hand, fought for those, who concealed them-

selves. They gave quarters to all those who surrendered themselves prisoners.

After a bloody assault, of which history affords no example, the victory of the Russians was complete, and they were absolute masters of Ismaïlow by four o'clock, P. M. - This terrible defense, made by so many thousand Turks, had the appearance of rage and fury; and even women fell upon the Russian soldiers with poniards and other weapons. All the Russian commanders ran to meet the danger with the most heroic valour, and the soldiers fought like lions. They were engaged during six hours, without caring for the superiority of the enemy, whom they attacked without ceasing, and who incessantly surrounded them with new parties. No exertions could arrest their indefatigable activity; no danger disturbed their inflexible intrepidity. Here we should retail the numerous acts of bravery and heroism, which deserve the admiration of mankind,

if

if the limits of our plan would admit of giving a more extensive account of this assault. We shall confine ourselves to observing that, some days after, several of the Russian officers shuddered at the sight of the abysses they had passed in the night, and the steep heights they had scaled. Those among them, who had been at the taking of Oczakow, could not compare the two actions; and all agreed, that the taking of Ismailow was the most illustrious monument of Russian glory.

These same warriors, who, ten hours before, were waiting in silence for the signal of an uncertain and formidable contest, now saw the bodies of their enemies heaped at their feet, and their arms bathed in a deluge of blood, that filled the streets and public squares. The calm of victory soon succeeded to the fury of the battle; and order was restored at the voice of their commanders, who remained. Several bat-

talions of grenadiers and Cossacs, who had lost half their officers, were commanded by those of the fusileers and chasseurs.

Guards were posted at various parts of the city, and also upon the ramparts. A battalion of Fanagor grenadiers formed the principal guard, in the market-place; a few battalions were stationed on the ramparts; strong guards were posted at the gates, powder-magazines, cross ways, churches, and mosques; and patrols were ordered to go their rounds through all the streets. Suworow appointed Major-General Kotusow commandant of Ismaïlow.

Firing, however, was heard throughout the night, and even till the next morning, because many Turks remained dispersed in the mosques, houses, cellars, and barns. Many of these were killed, but the greater part surrendered themselves prisoners.

The

The town being taken by assault the soldiers were permitted to plunder during three days, as had been promised; a scene which could not pass without fresh bloodshed, because many of the Turks preferred losing their lives to parting with their property.

Suworow informed Prince Potemkin of the victory, by this Spartan epistle: "The Russian colours wave no the ramparts of Ismailow." The prince was, at that time, at Bender, where the cannonading was distinctly heard.

Lieutenant-Generals Potemkin and Samoilow met Suworow, before Bender, at the gate, where they all three dismounted, cordially embraced and congratulated each other on this important victory.

The next day, a solemn festival was celebrated on the occasion, at the church of the convent of St. John; the heavy artillery,

that had been taken, was fired from all the ramparts, and all the generals assisted; together with the greater part of the staff and superior officers. They congratulated and embraced each other on all sides, with tears of joy; and every one considered both his own life and that of his friend as a gift of heaven: for every one attributed it to a peculiar favour of Providence, that he had escaped so many dangers, and had not shared the fate of the numerous warriors, who had purchased the victory with their lives. Several persons also appeared, who were supposed to have been killed the night before.

After divine service, Suworow went to the principal guard, where his Fanagor battalion was posted, paid a tribute of well merited praise to that troop, which had so much distinguished themselves for their bravery; and then rendered the same justice, and expressed the same gratitude, to all the other corps, both officers and

and soldiers, to whose valour he was indebted for the taking of Ismailow.

The official report, to be sent to the court, was now prepared, and enquiry was made to discover the number of those who had fallen during the assault. The great quantity of those victims was apparent, not only from the declarations of the prisoners, but from the ruins of the houses, in the streets, public squares, and upon the ramparts.

In this one dreadful day, the Ottomans lost, by the superiority of the Russian arms, though their numbers were far inferior; thirty-three thousand men killed, or dangerously wounded; and about ten thousand, as well bachiis and officers, as soldiers, were taken prisoners, among whom two hundred Tartars. Six thousand women and children, two thousand Christians of Mol-

davia and Arminia, and above five hundred Jews must be added to the number.

Among the dead were six sultans, the Seraskier, and a bacha of Arnauts, both with three tails; the two governors of Kilia and Akerman, a bacha-commandant, an aga of janissaries, and about fifty bim-bachas, topschi-bachas, and others.

Among the prisoners, were the Sultan Machful-Gharay, the governor of Ismailow, who was a bacha of three tails, and several other bachas.

On the part of the Russians, the loss, according to the official report, consisted of one thousand eight hundred and thirty killed, among whom were four hundred Fanagor grenadiers, and two thousand five hundred wounded.

Among

Among the killed were a brigadier, and sixty-five superior and staff officers, who were chiefly cut down with the sabre; among the wounded were three major-generals, (one of whom, namely Meknob, died soon after,) and two hundred and twenty superior and staff officers.

Although it was now the dead of winter, it became indispensably necessary to take precautions, to prevent this unexample heap of dead bodies from occasioning epidemical disorders, and even the plague. Hence, the ten thousand prisoners were employed in carrying off the bodies of their countrymen, and of their horses; and as pits could not be dug quick enough, on account of the earth being frozen, they were all thrown into the Danube; and the whole business was completed in the course of six days.

The Russians attended to the interring their own dead, which was done without the

the city, according to the custom of their church. Many officers, whose bodies were not mangled, and who therefore were recognized, were placed in the cemetery, and Brigadier Ribopierre received funeral honours, in the church of the convent of St. John, near General Weiffman, who had been buried there in the first war with the Turks.

It is worthy of remark, that of so large a garrison, as that of Ismailow, only one man escaped. Being slightly wounded, and having fallen into the Danube, he accidentally caught hold of a plank, on which he reached the opposite bank. It was this man that carried the grand vizier the first news of the loss of the town.

The riches captured there were of great magnitude and importance, and the soldiers made a considerable booty.

There

The Russians found two hundred and thirty-two pieces of cannon, including thirty-two guns, on board eight lansons, which were the only remains of the rowing vessels. Excepting ten iron guns, all the rest were brass, mostly of a great calibre, culverins, mortars, and howitzers.

There were also many large and small magazines, with a consider quantity of powder.

A quantity of bombs and balls, which were not weighted.

Three hundred and forty-five standards, almost all stained with blood, of which two were Sainjack, great banners of the governors of Bender and Ismailow, of which there are but five in the Ottoman empire; the superb and unique great banner of the khan of the Tartars; seven rich Burschuks, or horses tails; and the soldiers had taken several others.

Two

Two hundred and fifty standard-poles: most of the standards, which were of a rich stuff, embroidered in gold and silver, having been torn off by the soldiers and the Cossacs, for girdles, or trophies, and many lost.

A great stock of barley, with which the Turks feed their horses, and a large quantity of hay; flour for the whole Turkish army, for six months; a great deal of dried, smoaked, and salt, meat; and a vast number of horned cattle.

Coffee, tobacco, rice, sugar, and abundance of all kinds of provisions, besides great riches in the shops. In addition to those belonging to Ismailow, which is a town of brisk trade, a great deal of property had been removed thither, from the towns that had capitulated; as, for instance, Kilia, Chorin, Akerman, and Bender.

About

About ten thousand horses, many of which were uncommonly beautiful, together with a great quantity of very rich trappings.

Lastly, the total value of the riches found at Ismailow, was estimated at ten millions of piafres.

Suworow, who was inaccessible to any views of private interest, abstained, according to his custom, from appropriating to himself the smallest article; he did not even take a horse. Satisfied with the glory he had gained there, he departed from Ismailow as thither he arrived.

Two days after this capture, Rear-Admiral Ribas gave a great dinner on board the fleet, and fired a salute from all the guns. Lieutenant-General Potemkin, also gave a dinner the next day, at which the young Sultan Machsut-Gheray, and the governor

of Ismailow were present. They seemed pleased, and took part in the entertainment, without suffering it to appear, whether their gaiety was the effect of surprize, dissimulation, or insensibility.

As soon as the dead were carried off, and the streets cleared, all of which had served as fields of battle, arrangements were made for the departure of the troops, and the removal of the prisoners, who were escorted by a regiment of Cossacs, that was going into Russia to winter quarters, by Bender. Suworow gave the command of this escort to a lieutenant-colonel of his suite, who was instructed to take care every one should be treated with a humane attention.

To reduce this numerous escort, and the embarrassment of watching so many prisoners, Suworow permitted the officers to choose and keep such of the prisoners of both sexes as suited them, engaging at the same time, in

in writing, to provide for their maintenance and support, and to treat them with kindness.

A week after the taking of Ismaïlow, the general sat off for Galaz, with his regiment of Fanagor grenadiers, and the rest of the troops of which his corps was composed; excepting the sick and wounded, for whom an hospital had been immediately established, within the town. General Kotusow remained there as commandant with his four battalions of Buch chasseurs, two regiments of infantry, and four regiments of Don Cossacs. The other corps drew off towards Bender to go into winter quarters.

Shortly before the assault, an Austrian officer brought a letter from the Emperor Leopold to Suworow, but he laid it aside without allowing himself time to read it, so entirely was he engrossed with his arrangements for the attack. This was the emperor's

for's answer to a complimentary letter from Suworow on his coronation. He also received, soon after his arrival at Galaz, a letter from his friend, the Prince of Cobourg, expressing the greatest pleasure at this great victory, and pointing out the great importance of the capture of Ismailow to the house of Austria : an observation which was soon confirmed by the impression this news produced at Sistow, where the conferences were interrupted for several days, and occasioned by this event the greatest confusion.

The emperor's letter was to the following effect :

" My dear Count Suworow,
 " I shall ever remember the important
 " services you have rendered to my house in
 " the course of the war, which is now about
 " to terminate. I was the more affected by
 " the contents of your letter of the 8th of
 " this month, as I am convinced of the
 " since-

“ sincerity of sentiments, and your attachment. Be assured, that on my part I shall contemplate with pleasure every opportunity of demonstrating the distinguished regard with which I am, yours, affectionately,

(Signed) “ LEOPOLD.”

“ Vienna, Nov. 25, 1790.

In the month of January, 1791, Suworow went to Petersburg, where the empress received him with the most distinguishing marks of satisfaction. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Preobrajenski guards, and the empress ordered a large medal to be struck in gold and in silver, in commemoration of the important victory the general had obtained.

C H A P. VII.

HIS JOURNEY TO THE FRONTIERS OF SWEDEN.

THOUGH the King of Sweden had, in the preceding year, signed a treaty of peace with Russia, yet the war with the Turks not being yet terminated, the ministers of foreign powers endeavoured to stimulate Sweden to a rupture with Russia. Their endeavours, however, did not prove successful.

Suworow, who was appointed to the command of the troops in Finland, received from the hands of the empress orders to inspect the frontiers of that province, and to furnish a plan of fortification. In less than four weeks he returned, gave in his report, and soon after set off again to superintend the works, of which he had himself suggested.

The

The Prince of Nassau-Siegen, chief admiral of the fleet, stationed off the coasts of Finland, had obtained permission from the empress to go and join the French princes on the Rhine, to serve against the French revolution. At his departure, therefore, Suworow had the command both of the fleet, and of the land-forces.

They amounted together to twenty-five thousand men. The fleet consisted of eight rowing frigates, six chebecs, a bomb vessel, a yacht, one hundred gun-boats, and nine floating batteries; carrying in all eight hundred and fifty guns. They were commanded by Admiral Traversoy, and Major-General Herrmann.

In 1791 and 1792 a part of this fleet wintered in the southern ports, and the rest in the new port of Rotschowhalm, on the frontiers of Sweden. But, during the summer, a fleet of vessels sailing, came to

cruise in the offing of those seas ; and a part of the squadron of rowing vessels kept in shore.

The great tower of Neuschlott happening to blow up, shortly after the peace with Sweden, and Suworow being appointed to take measures for repairing it, he substituted in its place a large bastion calculated for horizontal fire.

He erected on the banks of the Kymen, which washes the frontiers of Sweden, the small redoubts at Parla and at Utti, the forts of Ostinoi and Likola, and the fortress of Kymen-Gorord. The latter covered, towards the land, the fine harbour of Rotscher-shalm, which is formed of several islands, and is not commanded on any side. These isles are well fortified ; and on a sand-bank, at some distance in the sea, which is remarkable for its stone tower, called *Gloria*, there are sixty cannon of very large calibre ; and the

the harbour, in all parts, is defended by nine hundred pieces of artillery, of different sizes and construction.

When Suvorow returned to Petersburg, the empress said, on receiving him, " You have made me a present of a new port." But her imperial majesty did not confine her munificence, in acknowledging the zeal of her subjects, to flattering expressions, calculated as they were to inflame it,

Peace was concluded with the Turks in December, 1791, by Count Besborello at Jassy. Prince Potemkin had died in the vicinity of that place a few months before,

By this treaty of peace, the Porte ceded to Russia the important town of Oczakow, and all its district, to the Dniéster. This loss was very severely felt by the Grand Seignior ; who, far from expecting to make such a sac-

crifice, had flattered himself with the hope of retaking the Crimea,

But, as it too often happens, though peace was made, the embers of war were not extinguished. They were kept alive by the humiliating reflections of the Divan ; while the court of France hoped to blow them into a flame, by the insinuations of its minister Sémonville, who promised the Porte, for the next year, a large fleet, and a considerable body of troops.

It was, therefore, necessary that Russia should take measures for the security of its new frontiers. Suworow was accordingly dispatched thither, at the end of the year 1792, and received the command of the troops in the three governments of Catherine-noslow, the Crimea, and the province lately conquered to the mouth of the Dniester. He established his head-quarters at Cherson, where he remained for two years.

During

During his residence there, he received the following letter from the empress, on account of the rejoicings made for the peace.

Count Alexander Bafilowitsch,

“ The day on which the peace is celebrated, recalls to us your signal services and exploits. We accordingly present you with a diploma, signed by our own hand, which contains an ennumeration of the different acts of zeal, and of valour by which you have constantly distinguished yourself in the course of your long and glorious career. In testimony of our confidence in your discernment and equity, we transmit to you a military order of Saint George, of the second class, with which you may decorate him whom you shall judge most worthy of it, from his bravery and his talents.

“ At the same time, we send you a ribbon
“ bon of your order, and a ring, as tokens
“ of our Imperial good-will.

“ CATHERINE,

“ Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1793.”

The ring and the ribbon, which was enriched with diamonds, were valued together, at sixty thousand roubles.

C H A P. VIII.

WAR IN POLAND IN 1794.

FROM 1792 to 1794 no political events called forth Suworow to signalize himself by military exploits : an interval, during which he enjoyed the sweets of repose, at Cherson, on the utmost borders of the Russian empire towards Turkey. Yet to him this repose was but another species of activity, though somewhat less fatiguing than the stormy occupation of war. He often reviewed the troops under his command, and made them go through their various manœuvres ; he traversed the Crimea to inspect the fortifications of that province, and to put the frontiers in a respectable state of defence ; and, in the spring, distributed over that country a part of the troops, which had passed the winter in the interior of Little Russia, and on the confines of Red Russia.

At

At the same period, all the fleet, which was at his disposal, and commanded by Rear-Admiral Ribas, weighed anchor, in order to cruise off the mouth of the Danube. Suwarrow went to Cherson, and inspected the new fortifications, erected under the direction of Colonel de Bolant, in the provinces recently conquered from the Turks, opposite Bender, and on the banks of the Danube and the Black Sea; and had the satisfaction to see that great progress had been made. He stayed several weeks at Oczakow, and intended frequently to renew his visits to the frontiers, had not his presence been speedily required to a distant scene, where the power of his arms was not less renowned:

After the Polish confederation of the 3d of May, 1791, a second, as is well known, took place, at Grodno, under the protection of the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia. In April, 1793, at the close of this congress, the Polish troops dispersed over the

Ukraine, entered into the service of Russia, and were divided under the commands of various Russian commanders. These troops, the General-in-Chief Prince Dolgoruckow, and Count Ivan Saltikow had successively under their command in Red Russia. At first they conducted themselves in a peaceable manner, although there was little ground to rely on their docility ; but when the insurrection of Poland broke out at Cracow, and Warsaw became the theatre of so many bloody scenes, their fatal influence speedily manifested itself, and at length a mutiny broke out among them in the beginning of April, 1794.

The light-horse regiments of Zitomir and Constantinow were in the environs of Novoi Mirgorod, and amounted to nearly fifteen thousand men. They took up arms during the night, penetrated into the general's quarters, seized the standards and drums, and fled to Bialacere then. Only three hundred and

and forty men, together with all their officers, remained behind. Major-General Daskow harangued them, and kept them to their duty: the rest pursued their way as far as the Polish frontiers, and joined the insurgents in Lithuania.

A few days after Bohlinski's brigade of cavalry, which was fifteen thousand men strong, in the neighbourhood of Kaminiezki, followed their example. They marched off with their brigadier, and all their officers, traversed Jambol, Moldavia, the Austrian line, and Gallicia, without meeting with any obstacle, and effected a junction with General Kosciuzko near Cracow. The same conduct was also speedily adopted by Brazlaw's brigade, which was at Pikow. There now only remained a few men, with most of their officers: all the rest went by Polesce into Lithuania, and there was every reason to fear, the remainder of the Polish troops might be equally disposed to desert.

Soltikow

Soltikow had indeed distributed among them various Russian corps which were under his orders ; but when the greater part of the Russians, under the command of Lieutenant-General Derfelden, marched into the interior of Poland, there remained no farther means of restraining these troops.

Towards the middle of the following May, Suworow received orders to proceed, by forced marches, into red Russia, with a corps of fifteen thousand men, and to disarm all the Polish troops in that province; Count Soltikow being ordered to do the same in that of Isiaslaw, to prevent their junction with the rest. Suworow's corps consisted of thirteen thousand men, and he was furnished with field-pieces, besides those belonging to the regiments.

He now took measures to disarm and disband, as speedily as possible, all the Polish troops,

troops; and for this purpose gave the following orders to the generals under his command.

1st. The commanding officers of the Russian troops, shall march at their head, to the stations pointed out, on the same day, viz. the 26th of May; when they approach the Polish troops, they shall dispose themselves, that the former shall neither make their escape, nor receive succour.

2d. They shall immediately cause the Polish troops to be assembled in their quarters, muster them, and ask them, man by man, which of them chooses to remain in the service, or to quit it after; which they shall persuade them peaceably to deliver up their arms; and that others shall be distributed to those who are willing to remain in the service of Russia.

3d. It shall be declared, that the arrears of pay shall be discharged, as soon as the lists are made up.

4th.

4th. Passports shall be given to the soldiers, who shall demand their discharge, but as to the officers who wish to quit the service, a list of them shall be given to the general-in-chief, who shall communicate it to the college of war, from which their passports shall be sent. In the mean while, provisional passports shall be given, to enable them to return home, on condition of not leaving their places of abode until they shall receive those of the college of war.

5th. Those who wish to continue in the Russian service, shall be incorporated in other regiments, and escorted to the place of their destination. The commanding officer of the escort, shall be commissioned to provide for their maintenance and security. To relieve the escort, it shall be recommended to those who are possessed of horses, to sell them ; and carriages shall be hired to transport their baggage.

6th.

6th. As soon as the lists of men, who choose to continue in the service, and those who choose to be disbanded, are made up, they shall be sent to the commander-in-chief.

7th. The same questions shall be put to those, who, not having been born under the dominion of Russia, are in the Russian service; and those who choose to be discharged, shall be escorted to the place of their destination, till their passports are expedited at the college of war.

8th. In case of resistance, the greatest firmness must be employed. Those who give room to suspect them, shall be sent to Char-kow, of which the commandant of the place shall be apprised.

9th. The commander-in-chief fully relies on the prudence and activity of the various commanding officers, and authorises them to modify or change, according to their judgment,
the

the necessary dispositions, and recommends them to inform him, day by day, of the execution of the present orders.

All the troops set forward, the same day, from different points. Suworow was at the head of the column that marched from Balta, towards Titeow. He had under his command General Schewitsch, the General Islinief, and Brigadiers Lewaschow and Iseiow. His corps consisted of ten battalions, ten squadrons, and eight hundred Cossacs, with a company of artillery, and twelve pieces of cannon. Major-General Lewaschow marched along the left bank of the Dniester, distributed the eight hundred Cossacs along the cordon, from Jaorlik to Mohilow, to cut off the retreat of the deserters, and with two battalions and six squadrons, disarmed six companies of Polish artillery at Thomaspol, and at Krema, fifteen miles from Balta. Brigadier Stahl with two battalions, and ten squadrons marched to the

right from Oliopol to Szmila, Czyrkas, Lissanka, and Bohuslaw, where he successively disarmed nearly one thousand men of cavalry and infantry, and one thousand five hundred in the latter place, who formed the brigade of Nestrow.

The factious party were desirous of assembling at Titeow, in order afterwards to retreat to Bialacereteu. This re-union, which was to take place two days later, was prevented by the speedy arrival of the Russians, as their leaders afterwards declared.

On approaching Titeow at day-break, Suworow sent forward General Islinief into the city with ten squadrons, and followed him with the rest of the troops. Islinief entered with his sabre in his hand, and made himself master of the principal guard. It consisted of one hundred men, who immediately laid down their arms; and the rest, who were at different posts, or distributed in the environs,

virons, amounting to one thousand men, surrendered within three days. The Russians treated the brigadier and other officers with friendly attentions.

There had been detached, on the preceding evening, and there were sent, that very day, from Titeow, several divisions under the command of Schewitsch, Polemanow, and Iseïow, to disarm the Polish troops at Sokolowska, Ruschin, and Pohrobize. Colonel Count Elmpt remained, at Titeow, with two battalions and a squadron to occupy that place and terminate this operation. Suworow marched the next day against Olodarka, where the brigade of Podoli was disarmed in the same manner as at Titeow. He staid there some days, waiting the return of the detachments, by which his corps was extremely weakened. In the mean while, all the reports of the officers under his command announced the complete success of the measure.

Leaving Colonel Prince Schakhofskoi with two battalions, a few Cossacs, and all the field-artillery, at Olodarka, he marched eight miles farther with one thousand cavalry, who had joined him, to Bialacereteu, where was the brigade of Dnieperow, which was the most turbulent and at the greatest distance. It consisted of one thousand seven hundred men. Before he marched, he received advice, that they were inclined to fly. He therefore ordered the regiment of hussars, of Oleopol, to watch them, so that they were unable to escape; and, in the space of two days, they were disarmed without resistance.

Thus were eight thousand men disarmed, within a circuit of nearly one hundred and fifty miles, in less than a fortnight without effusion of blood. Soon after, Count Joan Soltikow was equally successful in disarming the two brigades which had remained in the government
of

of Isiaflaw. Some of the officers desired to be continued in the Russian service; but most of the soldiers, after receiving their pay, returned with passports to their homes.

When this measure was completed, Suworow distributed his troops in various places at Thomaspol, on the Dniester, at Czecznik, Titeow, and Bohuslaw, to maintain the public tranquillity, and to keep the provinces, newly conquered from the Turks, in subjection; the intentions of the Porte not being perfectly clear. The greater part of his corps posted itself under the walls of Niemerow, whither he went himself, after having settled every thing at Biala-Cereltew, where he caused many manœuvres to be performed.

Before he returned to Biala-Careltew, he paid a visit to Field-Marshal Romanzow, at his estate of Taschan, near Kiow. Here

Suworow wept as he embraced the grey-haired hero, under whose command he had so often fought, even at the time when he was lieutenant-colonel. He dined with him, and they did not separate till after a conversation of several hours relative to the peculiar situation of Poland and the general state of affairs.

CHAP.

C H A P. IX.

FROM the time of the Polish insurrection at Cracow, and of the bloody battle of Warsaw, when the Russians, after a considerable loss of men, had retired to join the Prussians at Zakrorzim, various detachments of Russians had skirmished and engaged with the Polish insurgents at Cracow and Sandomir with alternate success. At Zakrorzim, the Russians and Prussians gained a great battle against Kosciuzko. Under the walls of Schelm, Lieutenant-General Derfelden gained an important victory over Sacon-fchick, and took a great many prisoners, with a part of his artillery. At Wilna the Poles had the advantage. Many parties of them advanced into Courland, the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and the high roads unsafe. The Prussians, commanded by the king in person, and the Russians, under Lieutenant-General Baron

de Fersen, were continuing the siege of Warsaw; and, as the troubles were spreading more and more, every thing seemed to indicate that the war would be prolonged for years.

Circumstances requiring more vigorous measures and more rapid operations, Suworow received orders to march with as many troops as he could collect, and to advance into the interior of Poland. In consequence of this, he immediately sent the necessary orders to the various commanding-officers of detachments. He appointed Warkowiz, on the new frontiers of Poland, as the rendezvous of all these corps; and, as prudence did not permit him to leave those provinces wholly without troops, according to the plan of reform adopted, he left in cantonments eight battalions, ten squadrons, seven hundred Cossacs, and six field-pieces, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Dunin, and General Lewaschow, and set out

out from Niemerow on the 14th of August, 1794. His whole corps then consisted of eight thousand men, under Generals Potemkin, Schewitsch, Ilinief, and Brigadiers Polemanow, Stahl, and Isejow.

To rouse the courage of the soldiers to be present at every point where his presence might be necessary, and to afford an example to the officers, Suworow thought it his duty to divide with them the fatigues of the march. He performed it always on horseback, and, till they arrived at Warsaw, he did not once enter a carriage.

On the 8th day his corps arrived at Warkowiz, forty-two miles from Niemerow; the rest, which had set out from various points, arrived there the following day. His corps halted there two days, partly to rest themselves after so long and rapid a march, partly to repair their baggage-waggons, and principally to bake a month's

month's provision of bread, because from that place they would not meet with any magazines.

The corps arrived in six days at Kowel, which is eighteen miles from Warkowiz. Incessant rains had made the roads extremely bad, and rendered the fords of the rivers difficult to pass. Some Cossacs had, however, been sent forward to render the passage more practicable. At this time they received news of the siege of Warsaw being raised on account of the insurrection of South Prussia, whither the king was sending his troops. General Fersen, who had separated himself from him, endeavoured to gain the right bank of the Vistula. General Burhawden made a junction with him at Kowel at the head of his corps, as did that of General Markow, which was posted four miles farther, forming together seven battalions and twenty-two squadrons, with eight field-pieces. Thus Suworow's corps amounted

amounted to twelve thousand men; one quarter of which were necessary to cover the baggage and supply the various detachments.

He now received advice that the Polish General Sirakowski was under the walls of Kobrin, and therefore immediately began his march, without beat of drum or sound of trumpet, ordering the soldiers not ever to sing, but to preserve a profound silence.

The next morning at day-break the Cossacs of the vanguard met the first party of Poles, consisting of two hundred horse. An engagement ensued, and very few of the Poles escaped. The Russians took twenty-five prisoners, including an officer, and the rest were cut in pieces.

This affair took place near the small town of Divin; from the inhabitants of which the Russians learned, that, at Kobrin,

brin, four miles farther, there were five hundred Polish infantry and cavalry. Some prisoners who were, at the same time, brought in, confirmed the fact, and added, that this corps was Sirakowski's vanguard.

The generals were of opinion to temporize a little longer, that they might procure more certain information; but Suworow, who is an enemy both to delays, which often prove dangerous, and to detachments of patrols, which are more calculated to give information to the enemy than to discover them, determined to march directly against Kobrin, and only deferred his departure a few hours to refresh the horses.

In the evening he went to the camp of Brigadier Iseïow's Cossacs, which was half a mile within the woods, where he had a conversation with him, and took a short repose on some straw before a fire.

The

The Cossacs, to the number of eight hundred, set forward at midnight. Brigadier Stahl followed them with ten squadrons of horse chasseurs to support them; the rest of the cavalry followed at some distance, and after them the infantry. Suworow's intention, in case of meeting with Sirkowski's corps under the walls of Kobrin, was immediately to charge them with pikes and sabres, without waiting for the arrival of the infantry.

He now went forward with Iseïow and a party of Cossacs from the Don, and arrived at night at an inn kept by some Jews within a mile of Kobrin. Here they dismounted, and made various inquiries relative to the news of the country, and the number and description of the troops at Kobrin. "It is said," replied the Jews, "that Sirkowski's corps, consisting of 20,000, has marched from Brzescia, and are expected to-morrow. A party of cavalry and of infantry

"infantry are already arrived on the other side of Kobrin." Thither Suworow resolved immediately to march, and attack them at day-break. He, therefore, immediately sent forward the Cossacs, who accordingly got sight of the fires of the Polish camp, so as to be able nearly to appreciate their strength. The Cossacs soon met the advanced posts, who challenged them; but, after the third call, and the first priming being scarcely burnt, the Cossacs fell on the Poles with so much fury, that they had scarce knew where they were. The enemy had three hundred men cut in pieces, and lost sixty-five prisoners. About fifty men only escaped. By six o'clock the engagement was over; and, at nine, the infantry arrived.

Notwithstanding Suworow's desire to advance, he was obliged to stay at Kobrin, to make some indispensable repairs, and to wait the arrival of the bread and baggage-waggons. He accordingly suffered his troops

troops to take some rest. The next evening an officer of Cossacs took a Polish cavalier, who declared, "that Sirakowski had arrived "within two miles of Kobrin, near Krupe- "zize, with a body of 16,000 men, and "that it was his intention to penetrate "much farther; that he expected, indeed, "to meet with the flying troops of General "Burhawden and De Markow in the en- "vrons, but that he still imagined Su- "worow to be near Warkowiz, and that he "had only learnt his true march when he "arrived at Krupezize."

The Russians passed that night on the look-out under Kobrin, having behind them their baggage covered by Cossacs, together with the regiment of Smolenski. At night a rumour prevailed that the enemy had attacked them, which appeared the more probable as the Poles were in great numbers at several points.

Suworow

Suworow waited for their arrival ; but, as they did not appear, he marched against them before break of day to the distance of a mile, where he found a very advantageous position, which was calculated to draw them on. It was a plain with a gentle declivity. On one side of it ran a river, which the enemy must pass. His intention, therefore, was to suffer them to approach, and then to drive them into the river. In the mean time the army halted a few hours ; but, the Poles not appearing, Suworow determined to press them still closer. The Cossacs advanced, and here and there encountered Polish horse belonging to the advanced posts, with whom they skirmished. They brought in some prisoners, who said that Sirakowski had at first intended to attack the Russians, but that his corps occupying a very advantageous position behind the marshes, and being covered by five batteries, he determined to wait for their attack.

The

The whole corps, therefore, began to march, passed the little river of Muchavez, and at nine o'clock, was but half-a mile from the enemy. The Cossacs repulsed the advanced posts as far as the village of Perki. The columns ranged themselves on a line; the cavalry and infantry approached the points which Suworow had marked out for the attack, and the enemy's batteries began to play. The fire of the Russians soon silenced some Polish pieces of cannon which were mounted in a house in the front of the marsh. The first bombs thrown into this house set it on fire, and the enemy hastened to withdraw their cannon by a bad bridge which crossed the marsh.

A part of the Polish cavalry retreated to the right towards a very thick wood, as if to take the Russians in flank. To

prevent this, Suworow detached General Islinief with Pereiaslaw's regiment of chasseurs; but he was unable to cross the marsh. The Polish cavalry returned to join this corps, and Islinief in like manner wheeled about.

A cannonade then began on both sides. The enemy imagined they could not be attacked while situated behind the marsh, which was two hundred paces broad, of considerable depth, and terminated on each side by small hills covered with wood. Suworow, however, gave orders for the attack. Immediately the infantry began to march in two columns, under the orders of Major-General Burhawden, and passed the marsh in spite of the greatest obstacles, and under the continual fire of the enemy. Nothing could stop the progress of the Russians, however great the difficulties
they

they had to surmount. Some made use of beams and planks, which they took from some neighbouring huts, and which they laid on the marsh. Others proceeded by their own unassisted efforts. Of all the artillery they could only pass four pieces of cannon belonging to the regiments, which the soldiers carried on their shoulders. The rest were left behind under an escort. Three squadrons of hussars and the Cossacs passed at the same time with the infantry on either wing.

As soon as the troops had passed the marsh, which employed about an hour, they formed, ascended the little hill, and marched with loud cries against the enemy, who had now taken another position, and received them with a heavy discharge of case shot. The Russians only fired a few musket shot, and fell

upon the Polish lines with the bayonet. Sirakowski's corps defended themselves with obstinacy, but, notwithstanding the great superiority of his artillery, they were thrown into disorder, and lost a great number of men. Some of them fled to the convent of Krupezie, where they were pursued and cut to pieces; while the poor monks, trembling for their own lives, implored the pity of the soldiers, and presented them the bible and the crucifix. Their lives were spared.

Sirakowski now began seriously to think of his retreat: he formed a square of three close columns, flanked it with cavalry, and retired by degrees.

During these transactions, four regiments of Russian cavalry arrived from the right wing, under the command of General

General Schewitsch. They had been obliged to make a circuit of three wersts through the woods, and had passed the marshes over rubbish, leading their horses in their hands. Islinief traversed the marsh over the bad bridge above mentioned, which was almost broken. Thus the cavalry of the two wings fell at once on the enemy's columns, which were already in full retreat.

They now suffered a new loss of a considerable number of men. In vain did they make use of all possible exertions to use their numerous artillery, for the cavalry and infantry pressing them on every side, obliged them to take refuge in the woods. It was now five o'clock, it was growing dark, and it was impossible to pursue them any farther.

The Polish corps who had been in this engagement consisted of twelve thousand infantry, three thousand five hundred cavalry, and about two thousand men armed with scythes. The use of this dreadful weapon was the invention of Kosciusko. It consisted of a sharp blade mounted like a scythe, and to which was added a pike a foot long at the end of a staff of ten feet.

The Poles left about three thousand men on the field, among whom were a great number of officers. Their General, Ruschize, was also killed; but very few prisoners were taken. The Russians lost a hundred and twenty-five men, and had two hundred wounded.

This victory was the more important, as it was the first battle fought with the Poles by the troops under Suworow; and as

as the enemy, notwithstanding the immense advantages of their position, the superiority of their numbers, and the strength of their artillery, were obliged to take to flight. It was the Russian infantry that contributed most to the success of the day; for they always attacked the enemy with the bayonet, and always repulsed them.

As soon as the fate of this battle began to be decided, Suworow had sent orders to Kobrin to send forward the baggage with the escort, and to dispatch with the utmost haste the provision carriages and the camp ovens. They arrived an hour after the battle. The men immediately dressed their victuals, and the corps went to keep guard before Janopol, three wersts from the convent of Krupezize.

It is not easy to decide which is entitled to the greatest share of our praise, the extraordinary valour or uncommon vigour of the Russians. It was not three weeks since they had left Niemerow, in which short space of time, they had performed a march of eighty German miles, or a hundred and sixty French leagues. Some might be even inclined to doubt the numerous records of this indefatigable activity, were they not so recent, and confirmed by the most indisputable authority.

C H A P. X.

A LITTLE before midnight, the whole corps was in motion to advance in pursuit of the enemy; but all signals and cries of war were prohibited. They halted four miles from the place where they had been keeping watch, and rested four hours. The whole of the road was covered with dead horses, the Polish baggage having fled by that route; but Sirakowski's corps had taken a much shorter, across the woods on the left of the Russians; and he retreated with so much precipitation, that he arrived by ten o'clock the next morning at Brzescia.

From Bulkow, where the Russian corps had halted, it arrived in the evening

evening at Teischin, which is three miles further, and a mile from Brzescia, where it encamped, in a bottom covered by small hills, on the banks of a small river. Here the soldiers dressed their victuals in ditches, and with small fires, to avoid attracting the attention of the enemy; who often sent out patroles, but these did not come close enough, and they only perceived a party of Cossacs. The obscurity of the night enabled Lieutenant-Colonel Iwaschow, with an escort of about twenty Cossacs, to risk going on a reconnoitring party, near Bzreścia, in order more especially to discover the fordable parts of the Bug, as Suworow was determined not to pursue the direct and beaten path.

Before Iwaschow returned, a Jew came in, who was very anxious to derive an advantage from the arrival of the

the Russians, at the expence of the Poles. This man communicated the rumours that prevailed in those parts, relative to the rapid march of Suworow, whom they expected speedily to arrive. He entreated the General to spare the people of his nation, domiciliated in that city, and offered to render the Russians all the services in his power. He assured them that Sirakowski, whose corps and whose horses were much fatigued, would, as much as possible, avoid coming to an engagement; that he would begin to march the next day, in order to retreat to Warsaw, and that he had already sent forward his baggage in the dusk of the evening.

It would have been very difficult for the Russians to have pursued him, as they must have passed thick forests, and gone to a distance from Brzescia, which was

was in the center of their operations, and resources for provisions; while Sirakowski could procure every thing he wanted in the neighbourhood. Hence they would have been obliged, either to carry their provisions, and all their waggons with them, or to have left a strong detachment to guard them, besides which they would have been exposed to the attacks of numerous insurgents from Lithuania.

They questioned the Jew relative to the position of the enemy, the situation of the ground, and more especially the fords of the rivers Muchavez and Bug. The latter is fordable in three places, the farthest of which leads to the right and is above half a mile from the city; and by this passage they might have attacked the enemy in the rear: but the banks of the river are there very steep, and the water

water up to the girths of the horses. The two other fords are to the left of Brzescia; one of them is rather deep, but the bank is flat and commodious, and it was nearer to the enemy. At each of them the river is about two hundred paces broad.—Such was the information given by the Jew, who also offered to act as their guide.

Having thus procured all the necessary information, Suworow assembled his Generals in a small cottage, and communicated the plan of attack, concerting with them the correlative dispositions and orders.

At two in the morning the corps began to march in the greatest silence. It was divided in two columns. All the cavalry went to the right with the Cossacs, and the infantry to the left with two compa-

companies of grenadiers who were escorting the field artillery. The night was very dark; yet they passed two fords of the river Muchavez, which indeed was not very deep, but of which the second sinuosity, being very marshy, was difficult to pass. This caused a short delay, and they did not arrive on the opposite bank till day-light.

They were still half a mile from the Bug, and before they arrived at it they heard the tocsin of all the convents and the bells of Brzescia, announcing their unexpected and dangerous approach. The terrified inhabitants now rushed in crowds into the churches, and implored the divine mercy on their knees. In the meanwhile the Russian corps advanced with redoubled activity, and, arriving at the river, crossed it without impediment, and hastened to form on the opposite

opposite bank. General Schewitsch had the command of twenty-five squadrons on the right flank. The General, *pro tempore*, Islinief commanded thirteen squadrons and the greater part of the Cossacs on the left flank; General Burhawden had the command of the infantry in the centre; and in the midst of these was all the field-artillery, consisting of fourteen pieces of cannon. Lieutenant-General Potemkin was at the head of the corps immediately under the orders of Suworow.

Sirakowski, as is now practised in the French tactics, had in his army a commissary named Horrien, who, being fond of wine and of play, proposed some kind of game, and this amusement continuing till very late at night, delayed his departure two hours.

The

The Polish General being persuaded Suworow could only arrive at Brzescia by the direct road, had formed a battery of two pieces of cannon on the bridge over the Bug, with a strong battalion to defend that passage, and hence imagined himself perfectly secure in his position. But as soon as he perceived the Russians passing the Bug elsewhere, he hastily struck his camp, and taking a new position, put himself in battle array, and appeared determined to wait with intrepidity for the attack.

Suworow ordered General Schewitsch to attack the left wing of the enemy with the cavalry of the right wing; and immediately the whole line began to advance. The Poles did not wait for their arrival, but suddenly formed into three close columns, with their heavy artillery both in the van and in the rear. Each of these

these columns had nearly thirty men in front, and an hundred in depth. They were sustained by divisions of cavalry, and began to retreat to the right in perfect order.

Islinief received orders to advance full gallop, with the squadrons of his left flank and the Cossacs, against the column, which he speedily reached. The ground was sandy, very uneven and intersected with ditches. Islinief charged the first column near a wood, where they had a ravin of considerable depth before them ; at the extremity of which was a broken dyke. The hussars attacked the column on its flank, and the carabineers in front. The latter were received, on coming out of the ravin, with a discharge of case shot from four guns, and left many of their men and horses on the field. They returned

however three times to the charge under the orders of Colonel Tekutief. At length they succeeded in breaking the column, great part of which was cut to pieces.

The cavalry of the right wing pursued the enemy and turned to their right. In the meanwhile, the line of the infantry was constantly advancing, and four battalions of chasseurs followed the cavalry of the left wing, on the skirts of the wood, under the orders of General Burhawden. The two columns which had not been attacked, had made a manœuvre behind the former, and had removed behind the village of Koreschin, half a mile from their last position. They there occupied a very advantageous eminence, where the first column, which had been beaten, endeavoured to join them. The Polish

General

General ranged his columns in battle array, and seemed determined to stand firm, and wait the event of the battle. His new position was uncommonly excellent. His front was covered by the village, and his right wing by a thick wood, where he speedily raised a masked battery of eight heavy pieces of cannon, which he supported by two battalions of chasseurs.

Being much too weak to attack the enemy in this position, Islinief was obliged to wait for a reinforcement. But as soon as the Polish General perceived the battalions of chasseurs come galloping towards him, he retreated. Two columns went to the right towards the wood with intention to traverse it, and the third took to the left towards the same wood in order to cover the masked bat-

try, which General Islinief threatened to carry.

The two first columns had already approached the wood, when Schewitsch, galloping on with 24 squadrons of carabiniers, light horse and hussars, gained the interval, and immediately charged the front and flanks of the column which was nearest him. The Russians were received with a discharge of case shot and of musketry, and experienced a rigorous resistance from the column, which defended itself in a desperate manner; for, of three thousand men, of whom it consisted, and a party of cavalry that supported it, there were very few who asked for quarter; almost the whole of them being cut to pieces in the ranks.

In the meanwhile the other column was engaged with a few squadrons, and as soon as the attack became general they experienced the same fate as the former. More of them, however, escaped, because this column had time to disperse, while the others were defending themselves. But although they made the greatest possible efforts to save their artillery, as they had done at Krupežice, they lost six field pieces.

At the same time, the cavalry of the left wing approached the masked batteries in the woods, which they carried under a dreadful fire of case shot and musquetry. They then advanced, without losing a moment, against the column which threatened to attack them, and which was already annoying them with cannon. A very obstinate engagement now took place, but the Russians broke

through them, the cavalry fighting with the utmost fury. Almost the whole column was defeated, and the greater part of the cavalry who should have supported it, saved themselves by flight.

The four battalions received orders to cut off the retreat of the small remains of this column, to prevent their gaining the wood with their four pieces of cannon ; and as soon as this order was executed and the cannon taken, the battalions pursued the rest of the fugitives, who were also endeavouring to gain the wood. In this situation the enemy had no resource but to fly to the village of Dobrin in the road to Warsaw. Their cavalry soon followed their example, and endeavoured to save themselves by the bridge across the marsh beyond the village. But Islinief patched

patched the Mariopol light horse, with all the Cossacs, to prevent this manœuvre, and the four battalions of chasseurs flew thither so rapidly, that they arrived there almost as soon as the cavalry. They then began to cut the dyke and the bridge, of which they scattered the fragments; and thus, with the exception of a few who passed before their arrival, the remainder, not being able to engage in this deep marsh, were obliged to retire to the village.

Till this time the artillery had scarcely been employed, and every thing was decided by the sabre and the bayonet. The field pieces had even been left in the rear on account of the sands and ploughed lands, round which the troops were obliged to cross. The chasseurs, however, used the cannon of their battalion. Some field pieces, at length, arrived, with

which they fired on the village, and drove out those who had retreated thither. Thus the enemy were assailed on all sides at once, and those who refused to surrender were cut in pieces. A few hundred of the cavalry still endeavoured to fly across the marsh, but both they and their horses were drowned, or fell under the fire of the chasseurs from the side of the marsh.

The greater part of the Russian infantry did not engage in this action; after which, Suworow ordered Colonel Małkow to return to Brzescia with two battalions, and to take the command in that city, as also at Therespol.

This action terminated at two in the afternoon, when Suwarow embraced the Generals, and thanked them for having

having so powerfully contributed to the victory. At this place they made a short halt, and the troops rested two hours. They might have advanced still further; but, learning from the prisoners they took, that very few Poles had escaped, the Russians returned, singing in unison with their martial music, and having the artillery and prisoners within a league of their van. Thus at seven o'clock they encamped at Thessopol, nearly at the same place, Serakowski had occupied in the morning, and the very quarters, where that general supped the preceding evening, now accommodated Suworow.

A company of each battalion was left behind, to which were added about an hundred Cossacs. These troops scoured the woods, and defeated the enemy, who were dispersed there, or took them

them prisoners. Thus they passed two days till they had completely cleared the country.

At the same time, the provision carriages arrived, under an escort, from the other side of Therespol, together with the other baggage.

This battle, which lasted six hours, happened on the 8-19 September, 1794, and one of the most extraordinary victories that was ever obtained: for of all the enemy's troops, which amounted to thirteen thousand men, viz. ten thousand infantry, three thousand horse, and four hundred scythe-men, three hundred, at most, escaped, with the five hundred prisoners. Sirakowski and Krasinski fled to Warsaw.

With

With the exception of four battalions of chasseurs, the cavalry alone were engaged. The artillery had been scarcely at all employed, and the whole was decided without fire-arms. All the enemy's artillery, consisting of twenty-eight pieces of cannon, chiefly brass, and of large calibre, were taken, as also two splendid flags, which had been sent them by the revolutionary council at Warsaw, and which were the only colours they had. That of the infantry was white, that of the cavalry, blue; and each bore, in letters of gold, the words LIBERTY, EQUALITY, INDEPENDENCE.

The corps of Russians, under arms, consisted of eight thousand men, of whom four thousand and two hundred were infantry, three thousand cavalry, and about seven hundred and fifty Cossacs.

sacs. They lost one hundred and fifty men, among whom were six officers; and one hundred and seventy wounded, of whom eleven were officers.

When the news of the defeat of Brzesia arrived at Warsaw, every one perceived, as we afterwards learned, that the Russian troops were commanded by the same General Suworow, who had before made war against the Turks, although, to avoid discouraging the Poles, it had been previously rumoured, that it was another General of the same name.

The Russian General Suworow
had orders to attack Warsaw. But the
CHAP. XI.

THE Russians had not long been encamped at Brzescia when certain news were received that the corps of Lieutenant-General Derfelden was at Slonim. Suworow sent him orders to leave that place, and to attack Makranowski at Grodno, where he then was with a corps of regulars amounting to two thousand men, and four thousand armed with scythes. Prince Repnin as oldest general in chief, to whom Derfelden was subordinate was apprized of this disposition, and approved it.

Twelve miles from Brzescia, and half way to Warsaw, was a corps of two thousand Poles near Selza commanded by Knœschevitsch, who had begun his march

march with a view to form a junction with Sirakowskij from whom he had received orders, to that effect, after the battle of Kupezize: but he had not advanced many miles before he received the news of the defeat of Brzescia, and returned to Selza.

Kosciuzko, who was then at Warsaw, was informed of the fate of Sirakowski. He therefore set off in haste to confer with Knœschenvitsch, and commanded six thousand men to follow him, giving them orders to encamp near Loschiz, four miles from Selza, on the road to Warsaw. The troops of Knœschenvitsch received orders to join him, and these six thousand men took a very strong position under the command of Sirakowski.

The same day, Kosciuzko went to visit Makranowski at Grodno, and gave orders

orders to all the divisions of troops of that canton to join him. They were divided under the command of He-droitsch, who was marauding in Courland; of Wawroschewski, who was posted on that frontier; of Meyen, who was before Kowna, and of Willo-wurski, Grabowski and Jasinski, who occupied Wilna. But the march of Derfelden, as will hereafter appear, prevented this union of the Poles from taking place. Kosciuzko only stopped four and twenty hours, and departed the next day for Warsaw.

After the siege of this place had been raised, Lieutenant-Général Fersen had advanced three miles on the Vistula, where he passed some days, to cover the rear-guard of the Prussian troops that were retiring. He afterwards advanced two miles higher, as far as Gura, to pass

the

the Vistula there, but found no boats. Thus he was obliged to go to Warca, where he with great difficulty procured some small craft. This rendered the passage of the river Bieiz very difficult, and he afterwards went to Kosiniza, which is four miles farther. There he halted, took the necessary measures for passing the river, secured boats for carrying over bread, and sent to buy anchors and cordage at Savistof which is twenty miles higher up the river.

Agreeably to the positive orders of Kosciuzko, General Poninski occupied the right bank of the Vistula, opposite Fusen, to oppose his passage, and frequent cannonades took place on both sides with heavy artillery, but without doing much mischief. On the other hand, Fersen made various manœuvres to deceive the enemy, and to make them

them believe he intended to pass the river at Pulawa, six miles above the position of Kosiniza. But he remained there a fortnight till every thing was ready to effect his passage.

Kosciuzko had formed a plan to attack the Russian troops which Suworow commanded before Brzescia, at the head of the corps of Sirakowski, posted near Lochiz, which he was to reinforce. He proposed at the same time that Makranowski should attack them in the rear with a considerable body of troops, consisting of all the divisions of infantry dispersed over Lithuania.

Suworow's corps was now considerably diminished, and he was totally disabled from undertaking any enterprise on account of the number of prisoners and cannon which he had to guard. He

resolved, therefore, to relieve himself from this embarrassment by removing them to Warkoviz under the escort of two companies of grenadiers, with an incomplete regiment of fusileers and four pieces of cannon, five squadrons of light horse, and an hundred Cossacs, under the command of Brigadier Wladischin : a detachment from Kiowie had orders to meet them to relieve the escort from Wackoviz to Kiowie. The transport consisted of five hundred prisoners, twenty-four pieces of heavy artillery with caissons, six thousand muskets and two thousand pair of pistols. Of the artillery taken from the enemy, Suworow had given four six pounders to the brave Peroias-law's regiment of horse chasseurs, to remain with the regiment as flying artillery.

Shortly

Shortly after the departure of Wladischin, a rumour prevailed at Brzescia of an engagement on the road, between his troops and the Poles, in which the latter had taken his artillery from him; but the origin of this report, as well as its falsehood, were soon discovered.

The necessity of providing for the subsistence of the Russians by contributions from the countries through which they passed required numerous detachments, as swarms of Poles infested that quarter. On the other hand, half the Cossacs were advanced on the road to Warsaw to procure information, and the rest were employed in foraging in the country. Hence, the effective number of Russians encamped before Brzescia were reduced to five thousand men.

Brzescia was not only the centre of all these operations, but it was also a rich granary, from which Warsaw was principally supplied with provisions. That capital had indeed found some resources at Lublin as long as the Polish troops occupied it, but now nothing could be expected from that district, nor from the neighbourhood of South Prussia; every thing having been consumed during the siege of Warsaw, or carried off by the Prussians and Russians in their retreat. In this district the insurgent army had levied great numbers of recruits. Each family was obliged to furnish a foot soldier, and every three families an horseman equipped and mounted. Such were the advantages of which the insurgents were deprived by Suworow's position near Brzescia. This consoled him for his being reduced almost to a state of inaction in this important post,

post, where he remained four weeks till he could concert his final measures with Generals Derfelden and Fersen. The former received orders first to scour Lithuania, and afterwards to make a junction with Suworow. But the latter was still beyond the Vistula, where he was detained by the obstacles we have related. Yet, notwithstanding the arduous circumstances in which he was placed, General Suworow was determined to attack the first body that should press him too close, and to attack them one after another, in case they should present themselves in separate bodies to take him in the rear.

Suworow had the satisfaction to be informed by Prince Repnin that General Derfelden had advanced according to his orders from Slonim to Grodno; and that Brigadier Diebow with his division of

about a thousand men, had formed a junction with him from Pinsk to Brzescia. As to the Baron de Fersen, no news of him arrived, all communication being cut off, and the couriers sent to him taken prisoners. From time to time, indeed, some rumours were heard from travellers, but these could not be depended on, and were frequently contradictory.

Immediately after the taking of Wilna by the Russians, the Polish Colonel Grabowski retreated from that district, with two thousand men and eight field pieces, into the government of Minsk, which was a dependency of Russia. Major-General Knorring ordered about a thousand men to march against him, under the command of Prince Ziziano. The revolutionary committee of Warsaw had ordered all the Polish commanders, who were nearest to the Russian frontiers,

tiers, to enter the territories of the empire, in order to make that the seat of war. Grabowski had already advanced fifteen miles beyond the frontiers. He exacted contributions wherever he passed, had levied a thousand recruits of scythe-men, and endeavoured to excite the inhabitants to revolt. But this manœuvre was unsuccessful. Prince Ziziano overtook him, and found him encamped in an angle, surrounded with a very thick wood, having a marsh at the edge of the wood, and the river Abrutsch in his front. Ziziano found means to turn him, presented himself in front on the other side of the river, and immediately sent him a summons. The Colonel surrendered together with his troops, who were sent to Kiowie, and Ziziano returned to Grodno ; from which place he sent a report of this event to Suworow.

The General had ordered Brigadier Iseiow to send forward some parties of Cossacs as soon as possible towards Warsaw. They went half way thither by single platoons, and one of these parties charged the advanced posts of a piquet of the enemy at Lukow, ten miles from Brzescia. The prisoners declared that the corps of Sirakowski and Knœsche-vitsch, to which they belonged, had departed three days before from Loschiz, and that they were encamped six miles from Warsaw. The Cossacs, animated by their success, were continually venturing to advance; and about an hundred of them attacked in the night a Polish Colonel, who was posted with an hundred fresh recruits in a castle at Selischze. This was the intrepid Colonel Wasurinski, who, although the peasants had apprized him of the approach of the Cossacs, would not desert his post. The Cossacs,

Cossacs, finding the gates of the castle shut, raised them from the hinges with levers, and penetrated, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance, into the court, where they fought above an hour, with sword and sabre. At length the Poles being almost entirely defeated, the Colonel with a few of his men, who remained, took to flight, retreating through a postern gate, where he mounted his horse : but the Cossacs having, according to the custom of that nation, surrounded the castle, and perceiving their intentions, began to pursue them. The Colonel was on a very swift horse, and it was with great difficulty he was overtaken. He would not however ask for quarter, and died, fighting bravely, under the pike of a Cossac. Not one of his little troop escaped.

Suworow's corps was now reinforced with a thousand men by the two regiments of Cossacs of Grekow and Kutenikow. These light troops, from fifty to eighty men, often attacked in platoons, whole detachments of Poles consisting of several hundred men, and always with success. With one of these parties, which was reinforced with an hundred men, Major Popow attacked four hundred, beat, dispersed, and drove them into the woods. He made a considerable booty of uniforms at Sokolow, where a revolutionary committee was established, and carried off the military chest, containing 60,000 Polish florins. On his return he was suddenly attacked by two hundred horse, from whom he not only disengaged himself, but, having charged and dispersed them, he returned victorious into Brzescia with his booty and his prisoners.

In

In the neighbourhood of Selza the Cosacs took a courier, dispatched by Makranowski to Kosciuzko. The substance of the letter he carried was: "That "in conformity to the deliberations of "Grodno, he had assembled all the detachments dispersed over Lithuania; "that he had marched with them against "Bielsk, fifteen miles from Grodno, on "the road to Warsaw; and that he had "posted a division, commanded by Wavroschewski, under the walls of Plerka, on the frontiers of Prussia. He added that some parties of Russians, which he imagined belonged to Dergfelden's corps, had appeared within two miles of him. He concluded "by asking Kosciuzko, as commander in chief, for orders relative to the final operations." This letter was dated the 18th September, 1794.

At

At the time when this letter was on its way to Brzescia, Suworow received the report of General Derfelden, giving an account of his march from Slonim to Grodno, in conformity to his orders. During his march nothing worthy of remark happened, except frequently meeting with small parties of the enemy that had been repulsed or defeated. On his arrival at Grodno the vanguard of Valerian Zubow had taken a hundred new recruits prisoners. They had also found a few hundred measures of flour and biscuit which had been distributed to the troops, as also a number of uniforms. Derfelden added, that he was waiting for the arrival of Ziziano at Grodno, where he proposed to leave him, and to proceed with his corps to Bialacereteu,

We

We left General Fersen under the walls of Korniza, from which place, communication not being secure, no news from him had yet arrived. At length on the 28th of September, the Austrian General Harnoncourt informed Suwarrow, that Baron de Fersen had sent him word by an officer, that he had thrown a bridge across the Vistula on the 25th of that month. A few days after, a Polish officer was brought prisoner to Suwarrow, and gave him the agreeable news of the defeat of Kosciuzko at Matscheviz, eight miles from Warsaw, and twenty from Brzescia, with all the particulars.

The following are the details taken from the report of this memorable action, which had so great an influence on the fate of Poland.

Kosci-

Kosciuzko, as we have already said, had concerted with Makranowski to attack Suworow's corps before Brzescia at the same time in the front and in the rear. He was therefore in momentary expectation of the arrival of Makranowski at Bielsk, where he was to have a conference with him, relative to their final measures. He had chosen a position near Lukow, that he might be at hand to march against Brzescia, and at the same time attack Baron de Fersen, in case he should be able to cross the Vistula. Poninski had informed him that the smaller division of the Russian corps intended to effect a passage at Kosniza, and the greater at Pulawa; and the next day he informed him that a part had already passed near Kosniza; and Kosciuzko, having no reason to believe that this was the whole body, marched without delay against the village of Okrscha,

Okrscha, which was about seven miles from the post he occupied. Besides of the 8,000 men of Sirakowski and Knœschewitsch, Kosciuzko had near 2,000 fresh recruits, which increased his corps to 10,000 men.

When he arrived at Okrscha he discovered his mistake, and to remedy it, immediately sent orders to Poninski to join him with the utmost haste; for he perceived, he could not avoid coming to an engagement, as Poninski had suffered himself to be deceived.

In fact, Baron de Fersen, perceiving that the enemy had fallen into the snare, relative to the manœuvre of a battalion of horse chasseurs towards Pulawa, and had marched thither; immediately threw a bridge over the Vis-tula at the very spot he had before
occu-

occupied. He had already sent forward two battalions of chasseurs on rafts supported by six squadrons of horse chasseurs and six regiments of Cossacs, who swam over the river, to scour the opposite bank, and form a tête-de-pont: but he was three days effecting his passage, on account of the baggage and artillery. The success of this manœuvre corresponded with the wisdom of his arrangements.

His first step was to reconnoitre the country: and Kosciuzko, who had in the meanwhile arrived, and whose camp was at the distance of a mile, removed in the course of the day three miles further to Matscheviz, a very advantageous position, and where he intrenched himself.

Baron de Fersen having satisfied himself, that Poninski had not yet formed a junction

junction with Kościuzko; resolved to attack him the next day. He therefore dispatched General Denisow at dusk with four battalions, ten squadrons, and all the six regiments of Cossacs, together with eight pieces of cannon, by a by-road, half a mile long, through the woods and marshes, to attack the left flank of the enemy. Fersen himself began to march at midnight with the right wing divided into two columns, composed of fourteen battalions and thirty-three squadrons, together with thirty-six field pieces, under the command of Major-Generals Krtuschow, Doniasow, Rackmanow, and of Brigadier Bagreon, and immediately proceeded to Matscheviz.

He arrived at day break in front of the enemy's lines; at the very moment when Denisow was beginning to engage, and immediately attacked the front of

the lines with drums beating. His troops, animated, rather than fatigued, by a nocturnal march of great difficulty along marshy roads, by which the centre had been much incommoded, conducted themselves with their accustomed valour.

Kosciuzko, thus assailed and surrounded on all sides, defended himself with the greatest obstinacy till one o'clock, when no further hopes remained, and the fate of the battle was wholly decided. Six thousand Poles remained upon the field, and sixteen thousand men were made prisoners, among whom were Generals Sirakowski, Koscinski, Knœschevitsch, and nearly two hundred superior and staff officers. All their artillery also fell into the hands of the Russians, and only fifteen hundred men, who traversed the woods of

of Warsaw, escaped. The Russians lost eight hundred men, and had fifteen hundred wounded.

Kosciuzko, who commanded this body, and was also General in Chief of the Polish insurrection, had exposed his person during the whole of the action; but having at length made a desperate effort with the weak remains of his cavalry, he was obliged to save himself by flight. But although his horse was extremely swift, he was overtaken by Cornet Philipinko of the Charkow light horse, a subaltern officer, and a few Cossacs. He had already received two wounds of a sabre, one in his neck, the other in his head, when a Cossac called out to him to ask for mercy; and being enraged at his not answering, wounded him in the back with his pike, which caused him to fall from his horse,

in a state of insensibility; and as they did not know him, he would infallibly have been killed, had not the Cossac been restrained by one of his officers, who told them he was the Commander in Chief; upon which he was removed to a neighbouring convent. In his pocket they found a small loaded pistol, of which it was easy to guess the object; but being senseless, he was unable to use it. He was attended with great care, and sometime after removed, by Suworow's orders, to the house of General Romanzow, near Kiowie, he being the oldest commanding officer in the Russian army; and afterwards to Petersburg.

The capture of a leader of so much importance was not the least precious of the trophies of the victory of Matscheviz, as will appear from the impression his

his loss made on the Poles. But before we describe the particulars, it will be proper to give a short sketch of that General's life.

Kosciuzko was a gentleman of small fortune in the environs of Brzescia. His father left him a patrimony of only a few peasants, that is to say, but a small landed estate. He was educated at Warsaw in the Royal Academy of Cadets, and made a very rapid progress, especially in the art of engineering. After passing eight years at this school, he served in the army as an officer. He then went to America, where he obtained a commission under General Washington, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of light infantry. He continued in America till the end of the war and distinguished himself on various occasions by his bravery and talents.

When the new constitution of the 3d of May 1791 was published in Poland, he returned to his country. He successively visited Warsaw, Galicia, and other parts. And the Poles having resolved to oppose the Russian army that had penetrated into their country, he was appointed Major-General, and placed at the head of the advanced guard under the orders of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Commander in Chief of the whole army. He was present at the battles of Silenzi, Tibienka, and Lublin, against the Russians, in all which he distinguished himself. Soon after these events, peace was restored. On the arrival of Cakowski, he was at Warsaw, from thence he went by Sandomir to the foot of the mountains to visit the Princess Czartorinska, who assisted him with her purse. Here, applying to the circumstances of the times those principles

ciples of liberty which he had learned in America, he began seriously to employ his mind on the revolution, which he propagated by his correspondence, both in Poland and Lithuania; and the flame of insurrection, lighted up by his means, soon began to extend itself in every part of the kingdom.

In the spring, he went by Moldavia to Constantinople, where the ministry of the Porte received him with respect. His object, however, which was to produce a rupture between that Court and Russia, was suspected and frustrated by several foreign ministers, residing there. Perceiving, therefore, that his project would prove abortive, he quitted Constantinople and went to France; where he contemplated the storms of the revolution, during his residence at the capital, which he quitted on the approach of winter to

return to the Princess Czartorinska. From that time he began to take large strides towards producing a revolution, which broke out in March, at Crakow, under the direction of Madelinski; and in April, at Warsaw; under the conduct of Makranowski. Hence it was that the last city fell a victim to those calamities which are inseparable from violent, popular commotions. Kozciusko, after having visited Crakow, to administer the oath of fidelity to the insurgents, came to Warsaw, where he played a conspicuous part; in which he evinced a degree of bravery and skill, that continued to the last. But even these great qualities, being employed in an unequal contest, hastened both his own ruin and that of his country,

Not only the troops were in great consternation, at the loss of their commander, but discouragement and affliction spread them.

themselves throughout Warsaw, where the zealous partizans of the new constitution anticipated its approaching fall. The revolutionary committee appointed, in his place, Major-General Wawroschewski, although Makrawnowski and others were his seniors in command; and this general was immediately sent for to Warsaw, where the oath having been administered to him in full council, he took possession of his new command. Wawroschewski had been a week before the walls of Brisk, when he received the news of Kosciuzko's defeat. Defelden was six miles from him, before Bialacereteu. Makranowski, uneasy at being so near him, and fearing an attack on the side towards Brzescia, retreated to Warsaw,

When Suworow no sooner heard the news of the victory of Matscheviz, than he

he took measures to form a junction with Derfelden and Fersen, and immediately sent them the necessary orders to that effect. Derfelden was to march from Bialacereteu, and taking the road to Bielsk and Grodno on the Bug, ten miles from his former position, to engage the enemy, should he meet him; after which he was to pass that river, and to march to Prague (or Pragua) which is a suburb of Warsaw, where General Suworow would make a junction with him. On the other hand, Fersen had received orders to go to Pragua by Selkow, Parczlow, and Minzki, where all the corps were to meet.

The escort under the command of Wladischin, which had brought the artillery and prisoners to Kiowie, was now retraced, and Suworow assembled around him all the detachment employed

ployed in procuring provisions and forage. Thus this corps, now amounted to near ten thousand men, from which however, must be deducted two thousand, who remained behind at Byczna, under Brigadier Dibow, to cover the baggage. He had therefore about seven thousand men under arms, with whom he set out towards Warsaw at dusk, on 7th October, 1794.

and living in his capital
of Warsaw, could not
but meet **CHAP. XII.**

GE^NE^RA^L Derfelden, in conformity
to the orders he had received, marched
immediately from Bialaereteu to Bielsk,
and then to Bransk, from which place
he sent a report, announcing that the
enemy were retiring towards the fron-
tiers of Russia, and that he was harrass-
ing them in their retreat. A few days
after, he wrote, that the vanguard
commanded by Valerian Zubow had
overtaken and defeated their rear guard,
consisting of about five hundred men,
who were almost all cut in pieces or
taken prisoners,

Makranowski now hastened towards
the Bug. He had sent a considerable de-
tachment before him to throw a bridge
over

over it at the village of Popkow; but the last column, which consisted of about three thousand men, before they could effect their passage near Hedroitsch, was overtaken by Derfelden's rear guard. This column exerted itself to avoid an engagement, and having lost a few hundred men, in a very short time passed the bridge. The Poles fired a few cannon shot at them, and Count Zubow, was wounded in the foot.

Derfelden received advice, that ten miles further the Polish General Grabowski was hovering about the environs of Zakrocbyn, behind Narew, with a thousand men, whom he had collected together. He therefore sent Colonel Anarep, upon the scout, with six squadrons and a few chasseurs, who soon met them, killed about an hundred of them, and having taken

taken about a hundred prisoners, dispersed the rest.

In the meantime Suworow's corps had arrived at the small town of Janova, from which he sent about an hundred Cossacs, in two detachments, to scour the country. At first he intended to have attacked Makranowski over against Bielsk, twenty miles from Janova; but having learned that he had left that place, he determined to cut off his road to Warsaw, by approaching nearer to him. He therefore advanced three miles farther towards Tolkow, where he was informed a body of the enemy were posted, amounting to some thousand men, before Stanislavow, where they might receive reinforcements from Warsaw, which was but four miles from that place. He accordingly gave orders to Baron Fersen to direct his march from Minsk towards

towards Stanislavow, so as to arrive there at day-break on the 13th of September; informing him also, that he would himself be there at the same time.

A dispatch from Ferzen acquainted him, that he had departed from Korytnica on the 10th of September, and as it was impossible for him to arrive before Stanislavow on the day appointed, he was, therefore, informed that the rendezvous was postponed one day.

Some of the prisoners brought in by the Cossacs gave information, that Makranowski was already in the neighbourhood; that he would arrive the following night; and was to take the road to Warsaw. Orders were therefore immediately dispatched to Fersen to make an attack alone with his corps before

fore Stanislavow, because the enemy were not strong there, and Suworow proposed to wait the arrival of Makranowski at Wengrow. The event however did not turn out as was expected. The enemy did not appear, and Suworow impeded by a narrow sandy road, did not arrive till the 14th at Stanislavow, where Fersen had arrived the preceding evening, without having met the enemy in his road. Thus it was that the junction of the two troops took place. That of Fersen consisted of above ten thousand men under arms, and the whole corps under the command of Suworow now amounted to seventeen thousand men.

The two thousand Poles, who occupied Stanislavow, had retired to Okonief, three miles from Warsaw. Fersen, who was to the left of Suworow's corps, was therefore

therefore ordered to attack them, and the General marched with the right wing within four miles of that place to Kobylka, where also was a party of Poles. As these troops were near Warsaw, whence they could easily draw succours, the General preferred acting with his own corps to sending a detachment. He also expected in the road to meet Makranowski, whose route from the Bug to Warsaw naturally lay by Kobylka. In order to divide his forces equally, he took fifteen hundred horse of Fersen's corps, namely ten squadrons of Smolenski dragoons and six squadrons of Charkow and Achtirk light-horse. On the approach of night the two corps, thus divided, respectively began to march in the most perfect silence.

Suworow's corps halted half way to attack the enemy at day break. Briga-

dier Iseïow first advanced with eight hundred Cossacs, and was supported by ten squadrons of Pereiäslaw horse chasseurs. The latter however marched so rapidly, that they had soon advanced a quarter of a mile beyond the column.

Some peasants taken by the Cossacs reported, that a considerable party had that very night formed a junction with the enemy. Iseïow therefore immediately sent to Suworow to know if he was to wait for a reinforcement, to which that General replied by orders to advance.

The Russians, having passed a thick wood, came to a muddy pond, which was a few hundred paces across, and from which they extricated themselves with great difficulty, as their march raised the mud, and it became more impassable in proportion as they advanced.

In the meanwhile the Cossacs and the chasseurs arrived in front of the enemy and formed. The latter were much more numerous than was expected, being ranged on two lines, with their infantry in the centre, the cavalry on both wings, and their front covered on either side by chasseurs concealed in the wood, together with some pieces of cannon. They were posted in a plain, which was a quarter of a mile across, surrounded with woods, and with several roads in their rear.

Notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers, the Cossacs and chasseurs fell full gallop on the two wings. They were received with a heavy discharge of case shot and musketry, and their flanks in particular were annoyed by some pieces of cannon which were concealed in the woods. After an active

resistance of half a quarter of an hour, the enemy's flanks were beat in ; but the infantry, who were in the centre, were not broken, and retreated in perfect order, and the wings wheeled round and formed into close columns. The chasseurs, who were in ambuscade in the wood, then also retreated with their cannon ; but most of them were cut to pieces by Brigadier Stahl, who commanded the Pereiaslaw horse chasseurs.

From the beginning of the engagement, Suworow, perceiving the enemy were superior in numbers, sent orders to the cavalry, who were filing off in his rear into the wood, to accelerate their march. Upon this, the regiments immediately advancing with the utmost eagerness, the whole cavalry arrived at the very moment the first engagement had concluded.

The enemy, who were retiring in three close columns along the roads that led to the woods, being partly supported by their cavalry, were attacked on all sides by the cavalry of the Russians, and by the dragoons, the greater part of whom were ordered to dismount.

The first column, which consisted of about a thousand men, marched to the right at a distance of almost a quarter of a mile from the second ; and the General, *pro tempore*, Islinief pursued them with ten squadrons of dragoons and light horse, and a battalion of chasseurs. Notwithstanding a very quick fire of artillery and of musketry, he came up with them on a small plain, killed two hundred men, took thirty prisoners, and two pieces of cannon, and dispersed the rest of the column in the woods. Thus, leaving a part of his troops, he

returned with the rest to the plain, where the action had commenced, and there found Suworow, who ordered him immediately to return into the wood, because, according to the report of some dragoons, the Poles who had been dispersed, were re-assembled. Isnief taking with him six small squadrons of dragoons of reserve, surrounded and attacked on all sides the remainder of this column, who laid down their arms, and sued for quarter. Among the prisoners, of whom they took three hundred and eighty, were Colonel Boland and twenty-four superior and staff officers.

On arriving in the plain where they had before formed in a column, these prisoners requested the General to give them some refreshment; because they had been marching during several days, and had eaten very little. He ordered them whatever was to be had,

and Brigadier Stahl, who had made the first attack with the chasseurs on horseback, and who was resting, together with his squadron at the same place, ordered his officers to make a short halt, when the Russian soldiers divided their small portions of provisions with the same Poles they had just been fighting.

The squadrons and battalions of chasseurs, forming together thirteen hundred men, who had attacked this column, assembled and ranged themselves on this plain, leaving only a party of Cossacs behind to scour the woods.

The second column of the enemy, which was weaker than the first, and, like that, without cavalry, was pursued by a regiment of hussars and three squadrons of carabineers, under the orders of Brigadiers Baraskoi and Polemanow.

The General also sent after them, a battalion of chasseurs and four squadrons of dismounted dragoons. These pursued the column into the woods; but as the enemy took a very narrow road, and the wood was very thick on both sides, the Russians could not break it. At length, the enemy succeeded in disengaging themselves from their pursuers, and in joining the third column of the left,

This column was about three thousand men strong, and took the great road to Warsaw, which is very broad. Nine squadrons, two battalions, and about four hundred Cossacs, under the orders of Potemkin and Schevitsch, were sent in pursuit of them. The cavalry made a circuit, and suddenly attacked the rear guard on a small plain. The latter were supported by a hundred and fifty horse, who were cut in pieces. The infantry afterwards attacked them and

broke the lines; and, after a full quarter of an hour's resistance, the column took to flight, leaving about five hundred men upon the field,

Potemkin had demanded a reinforcement of the General, *pro tempore*, Islinjef, who, after beating the first column, sent him five squadrons of light horse. Potemkin also took the precaution of detaching three squadrons of carabineers, with almost all the Cossacs, to scour the woods to the left, and to cut off the road along which the column was proceeding. While the second was joining the third, Potemkin was rejoined by the squadrons of Polemanow and Barasskoi, and both of them pursued their march in the same direction,

The carabineers and detached Cossacs discharged their commission in the best manner possible. Accordingly, the co-

lumn, marching along a height, did not see these squadrons till they suddenly appeared before them; while the others were on the point of attacking them in the rear. A brisk fire now commenced from the column on both sides, but the battalions of Russian chasseurs, instead of amusing themselves with the fire, fell on them with the bayonet; at the same time the five squadrons of light horse, who could not penetrate any further across the wood, dismounted and fell on the enemy with their sabres. On the other hand, the Cossacs and carabineers did the same. The Poles defended themselves bravely, and would not ask for quarter. The battle continued near an hour, and they were almost all cut in pieces. Only four hundred prisoners were taken, among whom were thirty superior and staff officers, together with Bichefski, Adjutant-General of the King, who was severely

wounded in the shoulder. Colonel Ratischefski and Olschefski were killed.

They took all the artillery of the Poles, consisting of nine pieces of cannon, and a large revolutionary flag, being the only one they had with them; and as none of these troops escaped, the fate of this corps, which consisted of about five thousand men, was not known at Warsaw for a considerable time. The loss of the Russians was very inconsiderable.

While they were approaching the enemy, and a little before the action commenced, they perceived a numerous train of Polish waggons, under a weak escort, and the General detached against them one hundred Cossacs and two squadrons of carabineers to support them. But before these arrived, the Cossacs were masters of the convoy; for the

fifty men, who were escorting it, threw down their arms and surrendered. In the waggons they found bread, oats, and uniforms.

General Mayen, who commanded the corps which formed the first column of Makrawnowski's army, was lodged in a castle near the place where the troops were assembled. But he no sooner heard the report of cannon, than he fled to Warsaw, and the twenty or thirty Cossacs, sent after him, were unable to come up with him.

The infantry had not been employed, because they could not come up in time, on account of the narrowness of the road, and of the marshy ground, which had been rendered still more impassable by the cavalry.

The Cossacs, not contented with seeing the country scoured, dispatched some parties of them across the woods as far as the intrenchments of Prague, two miles from Kobylka, where they threw every one into the greatest alarm; as it was imagined the Russian troops were following them.

One of these parties of Cossacs reported, that a considerable body of Poles were under march. Upon this, Suworow immediately sent messengers to hasten the march of his infantry, which was in the rear. It was the corps of General Gorinski, consisting of seven thousand men, who belonged to Makrnowski, and whose intention was to go to Kobylka, but as he heard the cannon echoing through the woods, he had no favorable idea of the event, and returned directly to Warsaw.

When this action, which had continued four hours, was terminated, all the troops assembled under Kobylka, where the camp was pitched. The lord of this little town, was a venerable old man, Count Unrhue, who had lately arrived there, having had the greatest difficulty to obtain a passport from the revolutionary committee at Warsaw, where he had been arrested, at the commencement of the revolution. The Cossacs who were detached, during the engagement, to take possession of Kobylka, mistook this personage for a General, because he wore a blue ribband, and secured him as an important prisoner. His castle now served for the headquarters, and he received Suworow with open arms, at the same time, congratulating him on his victory, and felicitating himself on thus recovering from his alarm. Suworow invited him to dinner, together with the Generals and

other officers, his prisoners, among whom was Bischefski, although much incommoded by his wound. But his liberty was soon restored through respect to the King of Poland.

Fersen, who with his corps had marched against Okenief, did not find the enemy there. Having rested therefore a short time, he came in haste with a party of cavalry to join General Potemkin, but when he arrived all was over. He afterwards joined General Suworow and encamped on his left.

Derfelden arrived shortly after him, and encamped on his right. After scouring the country, he had stopped some days at Grodno, to procure provisions and bake bread, and had directed his march by Sokolow and Stanislavow. His corps consisted of eleven battalions,

fourteen squadrons, and three regiments of Cossacs, amounting together to five thousand men, and was furnished with twenty-four field pieces. The whole army under Suworow now amounted to twenty-two thousand men.

The next day after his arrival at Ko^obylka, he began his preparations for making a vigorous attack on Prague. He caused a quantity of fascines to be made in the woods, as also ladders, and hurdles to cover the wells, and the troops were exercised in various evolutions and manœuvres of assault. To relieve himself from the guard and subsistence of the Polish prisoners, who amounted to eighteen hundred men, they were conducted under a good escort, together with the artillery, to the frontiers of Russia.

In

In the meanwhile Makranowski had arrived at Prague, before Warsaw. His corps, consisting of twenty thousand men, of whom five thousand were cavalry and a few thousand scythe-men, together with forty-eight pieces of cannon, after having passed the Bug, had marched in three columns. The first and strongest, which he commanded in person, had passed the river near Suchozin, under the fire of the Prussian batteries, without being detained upon their route: the second, under Gorzinski, had marched directly in the centre; and the third, under the command of Mayen, marching a mile to the left of the direct road, had been entirely defeated under Kobylka.

Makranowski had written, during his march, to the revolutionary committee at Warsaw, that he was tired of his

drove them into the intrenchments and killed about fifty men. The Poles dared not risk a sally to oppose this reconnoitring, which was peaceably performed, and, after having employed some hours in examining the most essential objects, the generals returned to their camp, with their suite and their escort, without suffering the smallest loss.

Major Bischefski, brother of the King's Adjudant-General, came to the camp in the King's name, to ask permission to carry the wounded Adjudant to Warsaw to be properly attended. To this Suwarow consented without hesitation, requested the officer to present his homages to the King, and the next day, the two brothers returned to Warsaw with an escort.

Another Polish officer came the same day to the camp. This was Major Muller, whom the revolutionary committee had

had sent, together with a physician, to take care of Kosciuzko. But this was refused, because that General was already at a great distance, and the roads not being safe, this request could not be granted without adding a considerable escort; which circumstances would not permit. It was also observed that the General was already under the care of a skilful man, and that he had all the assistance he could desire.

The officer, who was charged with this proposition was accompanied by a second physician, formerly a prisoner at Warsaw, who had been set at liberty, and who was sent to attend Count Valerian Zubow, having been previously attached to him. This generous offer was accepted with gratitude.

General Suworow received Major Müller with the greatest politeness. He kept him to dinner, and having formed a

favourable opinion of him, or, perhaps, wishing coolly to overawe his enemy by the appearance of his troops, permitted him to see them at his ease in their camp, and ordered a subaltern officer to accompany him. Muller was not a little surprised at the prodigious activity of the Russians, and the immense preparations they had already made for the assault. At his return, Suworow told him he was concerned at seeing the Poles running into the jaws of destruction, by a resistance which was equally obstinate and fruitless, while it was in their power to persevere their liberty by accepting the amnesty; and that if they persisted in defending themselves, they would all be put to the sword.

The Polish General in Chief, Zeïonschik, who succeeded Makranowski, had given Muller, as he passed, a letter to Suworow,

Suworow, relative to the sending back Kosciuzko's effects. But his demand was made in so high and uncivil a manner, that the General thought proper to make him feel the impropriety of it by a vigorous answer in the following terms:

“ The mad leaders of the revolt expect to bravado Russia by base atrocities. Zeionschik dreams that his new post excuses him from the rules of politeness. Count Suworow-Rimniski returns him his Jacobin scribble. Here we want no equality or frenetic liberty. No trumpet will be received, unless it comes in the name of sincere repentance, and imploring oblivion for the past.

“ C. S. R.”

Major Muller returned the next day to Warsaw, and carried back this reply,

U 4

But

But, in lieu of keeping it to himself, Zeionschik read it to the revolutionary committee, where it made a lively impression, and where several members of this assembly perceived in this rigorous answer, the fate that threatened their ephemeral power; a presentiment which was speedily realized.

All the necessary measures were now taken, and the preparations for the assault of Prague completed. General Suworow extended and approved the plan of attack, of which many of the particulars had been concerted in the council of war. These he communicated to all the commanding officers of regiments, battalions, squadrons and companies, and thus every thing was ready for the assault.

The General had ordered, that no one should shew himself towards Prague,
except

except those who went to reconnoitre; nor was it allowed to send thither any patrols without his orders. According to the information he had received, he knew pretty well the strength of the garrison of that suburb, and of the intrenched camp, which defended the entrance of it. These intrenchments were stronger than those of Warsaw, and sufficiently extensive to serve as a field of battle. The garrison consisted of thirty thousand men. The plan of assault contained sixteen articles, which were to the following effect.

I. The army shall march from Kobylka against Prague in three columns by three different roads, on the 22d of February at five o'clock in the morning, and shall encamp in a circle round Prague.

II. The right wing shall be commanded by Derfelden, the center by Lieutenant-General Potemkin, and the left wing by Lieutenant-General Baron de Fersen.

III. On

III. On the following night, when the army shall have pitched their camp, batteries shall be erected in front of each corps, and play throughout the day on the enemy's batteries, which shall be annoyed as much as possible. The object of these batteries is to deceive the enemy, by making them believe we mean to commence a regular siege, and to give the generals and commanding officers of columns time again to reconnoitre, under protection of the cannon, the points of rendezvous for the columns and the points of attack.

IV. In the night between the 23d and 24th the army shall be arranged in seven columns. Four shall march to the right, two in the middle towards the left, and one in the left wing to the banks of the Vistula.

V. Each column shall be preceded by one hundred and twenty-eight arquebusiers and two hundred and seventy-two pioneers. The former shall be commissioned to carry the enemy's advanced posts without firing, to defend the pioneers, and to draw the enemy on to the ramparts, while the approaches are making. The pioneers shall clear the roads from rubbish, and carry the fascines, hurdles and ladders. Besides these pioneers, each battalion shall be accompanied by thirty labourers furnished with implements of intrenchment.

VI. As

VI. As soon as the first column of the right wing shall have forced the enemy's intrenchments with the bayonet they shall cut off their communication and their retreat over the bridge.

VII. As soon as the second and third column shall have taken the works and batteries, they shall range themselves in order of battle in the great square.

VIII. The fourth column, after surmounting every obstacle, and taking the two cavaliers, shall immediately seize the park of artillery.

IX. The three last columns shall make their attack half an hour later, to give time to the enemy, who are known to be more numerous towards their right, to carry their strength to the other side, and thus to assure the success of the manœuvre.

The seventh column are particularly ordered to march to the assault, directing their course against the island in the small river, and to send, if possible, a detachment to the left, towards the bank of the Vistula, to assist the first column to cut off the retreat of the enemy by the bridge.

X. As soon as the columns shall have pierced through the enemy and formed, they shall immediately fall upon the enemy with the sabre and bayonet.

XI. The bodies of reserve of each column, composed

composed of two battalions and two squadrons, together with those who conduct the flying artillery of the columns, shall march at a distance of one hundred and fifty paces behind each column, shall immediately form on the parapet of the first intrenchment, and shall by means of the pioneers clear the road as much as possible for the cavalry.

XII. As soon as all the columns shall have carried the second intrenchment, they shall clear the streets of Prague, and overthrow the enemy with the bayonet, without stopping for trifles, or entering into the houses, and then the bodies of reserve shall occupy the second intrenchment in the same order, and with the same object, as is above pointed out.

XIII. At the same time all the field artillery, consisting of eighty-six pieces of cannon, shall occupy the outermost intrenchment, and shall be supported by one-third of the cavalry; and the remaining two-thirds shall keep on the two wings observing a proper distance.

XIV. The Cossacs shall remain in the place assigned them behind the columns. Those who shall be between the fourth and fifth columns at the beginning of the assault, shall approach the intrenchment crying out Hurra! and those who shall be posted on the banks of the Vistula, shall keep their post, forming a semicircle.

XV. The

XV. The troops must act with the greatest energy against those who are under arms, but shall spare the inhabitants, unarmed persons, and those who shall ask for quarter.

XVI. As soon as the business shall be terminated, a proper ground shall be sought, for erecting batteries, where the field artillery shall be placed, and the troops shall immediately begin a brisk cannonade on Warsaw.

Accordingly the army began to march, at the appointed hour on the 22d October, from the camp of Kobylka, in three bodies, against Prague, two miles from the place from which they set out. The troops marched with drums beating and colours flying, they arrived at ten o'clock in the morning at the appointed posts, and ranged themselves round Prague beyond the reach of the cannon.

At their approach the enemy's advanced posts remained at their stations, but the Russians attacked them with the bayonet. This excited an alarm in the middle

made several additions to the plan of assault. Till the very moment when it was to begin, he passed the night at Belalenka, a small village about a musket shot behind the camp.

At three in the morning the troops began to march in seven columns. The first and second were led by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, under whom Major-General Lasci commanded the first, and Colonel Prince Laborow Rastowski the second.

Lieutenant-General Potemkin led the second, and under his orders Major-Generals Islinief and Burhawden commanded the third and fourth columns. The three columns of the right wing were led by Lieutenant-General Baron de Ferseen, under whom were Major-Generals Tormasow, Rachmanou and Denizow. All the cavalry were under the orders of Major-General Schwitsch, and commanded

commanded by Brigadiers Palewanow, Barrawskoi, Stahl, and Saburow. Its business was to support the field artillery and defend the columns on each wing.

The first column consisted of two battalions of Livonian chasseurs and three battalions of Panagor grenadiers; and the body of reserve, of the Tuli regiment of musketeers and the three squadrons of Kiowie horse chasseurs.

The second column consisted of two battalions of Bieloruss chasseurs, the Abscherow regiment of musqueteers, and a battalion of musqueteers from Nisow; the body of reserve, of the second battalion of Nisow musketeers and five squadrons of Kinburn dragoons who served on foot.

The third column consisted of two battalions of Livonian chasseurs and four battalions of Cherson grenadiers; and the body of reserve, of a battalion of

Smolenski musketeers, five squadrons of Smolenski dismounted dragoons, and three squadrons of Pereiaslaw horse chasseurs.

The fourth column consisted of the third battalion of Bielorus chasseurs, the fourth battalion of the corps of Livonian chasseurs, and the regiment of Assew musketeers; and the body of reserve, of the Naeski regiment of musketeers, the five other squadrons of dismounted Smolenski dragoons, and three squadrons of Oleopol hussars.

The fifth column consisted of the first battalion of Catherinoslaw chasseurs, the Kurski regiment of musqueteers, and a battalion of grenadiers, formed of different companies; and the body of reserve, of another battalion of the same, a battalion of Nowogorod musketeers, and three squadrons of Elizabethgrad horse chasseurs.

The

The sixth column consisted of a battalion of Catherinoslaw horse chasseurs and three battalions of Siberian grenadiers ; and the body of reserve of the Neprow regiment of musqueteers and the three squadrons of Oleopol hussars.

Lastly the seventh column consisted of two hundred Tschornomor Cossacs, two battalions of Catherinoslaw chasseurs, and the Koselow regiment of musketeers ; and the body of reserve, of the regiment of musketeers from Ugli and three squadrons of Elizabethgrad horse chasseurs.

The cavalry upon the right wing consisted of two squadrons of Kiowie horse chasseurs, four squadrons of carabineers, two from Sever and two from Sophi, and six squadrons of Mariopol light horse. Between the fourth and fifth columns, on account of the greatness of that interval, and to

cover the artillery, was placed an intermediate corps of seven squadrons of Periaslaw horse chasseurs, and five squadrons of Alexander light horse. On the right wing of the fifth column were ten squadrons of Tschernikow and Glukow carabineers, and three squadrons of Oleopol hussars.

On the left wing between the sixth and seventh columns were four squadrons of Elizabethgrad horse chasseurs, six squadrons of Achtik light horse, and three squadrons of Woroni hussars. The Cossacs occupied the four principal points of the two wings on the banks of the Vistula, and were to the number of three hundred and fifty, and six hundred and thirty; and between the fourth and fifth columns to the number of four hundred and twenty-five, and seven hundred and fifty.

The

The Russian troops who were ready to put themselves in motion in the order here described, were waiting for the signal in the profoundest silence. General Suworow gave the word of Belabenka, and the musket, which was the signal of attack, was fired at five in the morning. Immediately they were all in motion, although it was then very dark. Suworow went in person and posted himself on a height, whence he might observe every thing that passed, about a werst from the outermost of the enemy's works.

The two first columns, as well as the bodies of reserve in the interval between them, were exposed during their approach to the cross fire of several batteries, namely, of that which they were attacking, of those of the small islands which were fortified on the Vistula, of those of Marimont and even of War-

saw, and on their flanks to a fire of case shot, and of musketry. But nothing could discourage them, and they rapidly leaped the ditch and the parapet, and fell upon the cavalry and infantry that were behind them. Brigadier Polewa now caused these two first columns to be supported by some squadrons of horse chasseurs, who leaped over the ditch, attacked the remainder of the enemy's cavalry, and defeated them with the bayonet. The infantry drove the enemy to the banks of the Vistula, penetrated into the suburb itself, pursued them from street to street, as far as the bridge, cut off their retreat over it, killed two thousand men upon the spot, and made two thousand prisoners, among whom were several officers and two Generals. About one thousand men, who attempted to save themselves by swimming, perished in the Vistula.

The

The third and fourth columns were obliged to ascend a small sandy hill, where they found great obstacles to be surmounted. Impatient to arrive, the greater part threw away their hurdles and fascines, in order to march faster over the sand, and only made use of their ladders, helping each other with their hands to pass the six lines of wells the enemy had dug.

The third column took possession of two strong detached bastions, and penetrated, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance, into the interior of the works. They had particular reason to fear the efforts of the enemy's cavalry, who put themselves in motion to fall upon their flank; but General Islinief immediately ordered some battalions of grenadiers to form a line and attack them with the bayonet. This manœuvre obliged the enemy to take to flight.

The fourth column took a cavalier, and an advanced fort, surrounded with a stone wall, and their batteries, which were palisadoed. These troops then immediately divided, and penetrated on both sides into the park. They leaped over the hedge and the parapet, carried five more batteries, and attacked the enemy in front, and on their flanks. Thus the enemy had two thousand men cut in pieces, and General Hoesler was taken prisoner, with twenty other officers.

There was also towards the park, a regiment of the line, composed entirely of Jews, to the number of five hundred, well armed and equipped, and on the same footing with the other Polish regiments, from whom they could not be distinguished. They made an obstinate defense, but were at length all destroyed to the very last man, except their

their General Hirschko, who prudently remained at Warsaw.

While these two columns were approaching the last fort of the interior intrenchment, a magazine of powder and bombs blew up, but the vicinity of this explosion did not, for a moment, delay their march.

The 5th column overcame every difficulty with prodigious rapidity, carried the batteries, and after having penetrated into the suburb, went directly by the great street, to the bridge, and assisted the infantry of the first column, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives, over the bridge of Warsaw.

The seventh column met with many obstacles. They had been obliged to set forward on the march much sooner than the other columns, to file round a marsh. They passed through two villages, formed themselves into a column, arrived at the

the intrenchment raised between the pond and the small arm of the Vistula, carried the three batteries, and marched on. The enemy's cavalry which had endeavoured to stop their progress, were cut off by a part of this column, and the rest were destroyed by the bayonet or thrown into the Vistula, where nearly a thousand men perished, and five hundred were taken prisoners.

As soon as the columns were in possession of the advanced posts, and had penetrated beyond them, the bodies of reserve advanced towards the points prescribed to them, and soon after the artillery performed the same manœuvre, supported by the cavalry of reserve, which took a number of prisoners among those who were flying.

Till this period, the columns had combated and repulsed the enemy in the great interval which separated the external

external intrenchments from the fortifications of the suburb, as in a field of battle. They now penetrated into the farthest of the fortifications of Prague itself, and began to make a dreadful carnage in the streets and public squares, which were deluged with blood. The most dreadful of these scenes was the massacre of some thousand men, arrested in their flight on the banks of the Vistula. The Russians took three thousand four hundred prisoners, and the remainder were killed with the sword and bayonet, or drowned in the river before the eyes of the inhabitants of Warsaw, who, from the opposite bank, vainly stretched forth their hands to assist them.

So great a number of prisoners, however, taken at a single point during the heat of the action, leaves no doubt of the moderation of the conquerors; and this fact, which, like all the rest of this action,

action, was fully authenticated, at length destroyed the exaggerated accounts and pamphleteering declamations, which, by doubling the numbers of the killed, endeavoured to tarnish the glory of the Russian General. Besides, were equity at all compatible with party spirit, the writers who have deplored the fate of Poland would have observed, that it is rarely in the power of the leaders to suspend or curb the impetuosity of the soldiers in the heat of the action, still less in the fury of an assault, and, least of all, in such an assault as that of Prague, where the majority of the Russians were animated with the remembrance of their losses during the insurrection of Warsaw in 1793.

But another equally lamentable spectacle presented itself to the inhabitants of that capital in the burning of several houses of Prague, the destruction of which

which seemed to menace them with a speedy fate. At once they heard balls hissing on every side, bombs bursting, and the cries of the dying. The mournful sound of the tocsin increased the noise of the artillery, and the consternation was universal amidst all classes of the inhabitants.

A bomb fell into the hall of the revolutionary council, while the members were assembled, and, in bursting, killed the secretary, who was reading a paper to the members.

About a thousand persons of both sexes took refuge, together with their most valuable property, in and before the house of the English Minister, in hopes of being spared when the Russians entered the city. But those of the suburb had no retreat, because the General, who had caused the approaches to the bridge to be defended

fended from the beginning of the assault, caused it to be burnt on the side towards the Russians, to prevent Warsaw from being exposed either to massacre or pillage. After some time, he caused the cannonade to be slackened. At length, the fire of the artillery wholly ceased, and, at nine in the morning, that is, after four hours fighting, the assault was finally terminated.

There are few examples of a military operation so boldly conceived, so skilfully performed, or so important in its consequences; since, by extinguishing in a single day the fire of the insurrection, it caused the overthrow of a throne, the constitutional existence of which had given rise to so many storms, and thus finally restored the public tranquillity.

It required, undoubtedly, the greatest intrepidity to strike this decisive blow: for

for the Russians were obliged to penetrate by pure force a triple intrenchment, which was defended by a formidable artillery and a garrison of thirty thousand men, before the eyes of the capital of the kingdom, which founded all its hopes on this bulwark, which was defended by its bravest warriors.

Of the Poles, thirteen thousand men lay upon the field of battle, one third of whom were the flower of the youth of Warsaw; above two thousand were drowned in the Vistula, and the number of prisoners was little inferior to that of the killed; for it amounted to fourteen thousand, six hundred, and eighty. Of these, eight thousand were immediately set at liberty, and the others enjoyed the same favour the next day.

Among the prisoners were Generals Mayen, Hesler, and Krupinski, five colonels, twenty-five staff officers, and four

four hundred and thirteen superior officers. Generals Jasinski, Korseck, Kwaschnefski, and Grabowski were killed. Only eight hundred men saved themselves by flying over the bridge to Warsaw.

Jasinski, one of the best officers of engineers, and of artillery, in the Polish army, and leader of the revolution at Wilna, had come on a visit to his friends at Warsaw, the evening before the assault, and had told them, that if the Russians were not repulsed, they would never see him more, as he was resolved to perish. He was killed, sword in hand, by the bayonet, in the first intrenchment.

The Russians lost five hundred and eighty men, eight of whom were superior and staff officers; and they had nine hundred wounded, twenty-three of whom were superior and staff officers.

cers. They had under arms, at this assault, twenty-two thousand men, viz. fifteen thousand infantry and artillery, four thousand horse, and about three thousand Cossacs.

The Poles, who had been deceived by the batteries erected by the Russians, were persuaded they would undertake a regular siege. This error consoled and encouraged them the more, as the approach of winter would probably suspend the siege, and leave them in repose till the next year. The night before the assault, they had removed thirty-six pieces of cannon from Warsaw to Prague, and had only kept thirty guns on the other bank of the Vistula. This fire did the Russians more mischief than that of the intrenchments.

The artillery taken from the enemy consisted of one hundred and four

pieces of cannon and mortars, chiefly of large calibre.

As soon as all was over, General Suworow gave the command of Prague to General Burhawden, who occupied it with six battalions, ten squadrons, two regiments of Cossacs, and all the field artillery, most part of which were pointed against the bridge, and the rest towards the river. A strong guard was set, and pickets stationed in the suburb and out of it, and the rest of the troops encamped round Prague, and in the intrenchments, forming a semi-circle, of which each extremity terminated at the river.

Suworow took up his station under the cavalier, without the intrenchment, near the park. Here he assembled several of the Generals and superior officers, and they congratulated each other.

other on the victory. Suworow ordered some refreshment to be served, to which he invited the Polish Generals, his prisoners. The officers were allowed to retain their sabres, and were treated amicably.

After this repast, General Suworow took a few hours rest, on some straw, in one of the soldier's tents, and a Kalmuk tent, called Kibika, was prepared for him to pass the night.

He also gave orders, relative to the subsistence of the prisoners, and the care of the wounded, most of whom were sent back to Warsaw and set at liberty. In the afternoon, the troops were employed in carrying off the artillery taken from the enemy, and removing the arms, tents and other military implements to the places of their destination.

The night was no less tranquil than the morning had been tumultuous. Only a few guns were fired from Warsaw at day-break, but the Russian artillery did not deign to answer their fire.

C H A P. XIV.

THE day after the taking of Prague, some members of the Magistracy arrived there at day break with a letter from the King, and a note from the Council of Warsaw, to treat relative to a capitulation; they were conducted into the tent of the General, *pro tempore*, Islinief, who had a conference with them, and read the dispatches, which they delivered to him.

Those of the Magistracy were as follows:

"The Council of the city of Warsaw, appointed to watch over the happiness and tranquillity of the inhabitants, are taking every measure in their power to prevent any troubles on the approach of the Russian troops, and, as they have succeeded in keeping good order in the city, they have resolved to address his Excellency Count Suworow, General in Chief of the Russian troops, to entreat him to save the lives and property of the inhabitants, if the troops in Warsaw lay down

their arms. With this view the Magistracy have deputed Messrs. Makarowitsch, Barakowski and Straltowski to confer with his Excellency, and to ask him, both in the name of the Magistracy and of all the inhabitants, a suspension of arms, until the articles of capitulation shall be settled."

*At Warsaw, 24th October,
4th November, 1794.*

Islinief immediately informed Suwrow of the arrival of these deputies. The General received the news with the greatest satisfaction, and immediately dictated the following articles to his secretary :

- I. The troops of Warsaw shall lay down their arms without the city, at the spot to be assigned, but they shall be treated with gentleness.
- II. All the artillery and ammunition shall be brought to the same place.
- III. The bridge shall be repaired as soon as possible, that the Russian troops may enter the city to take possession of it, and protect the inhabitants.
- IV. It is promised in the supreme name of her Imperial Majesty, that the military shall have liberty

liberty to return to their homes, or wheresoever they shall please to go; and the safety of the city and of their property is guaranteed; but every thing must be finished before the entry of the Imperial army.

V. His Majesty the King shall retain the same dignity as before.

VI. It is again declared, in the most solemn manner, to all the inhabitants, that they have no cause of alarm for their property or persons, and that they may rely on oblivion for the past.

VII. The troops of her Imperial Majesty shall enter the city this afternoon or to-morrow, as soon as the bridge shall be repaired.

*At the camp of Prague, 22d October,
5th November, 1794.*

(Signed) COUNT SUWOROW RYMNIKSKI.

Suworow immediately sent back General Islinief to the plenipotentiaries of the Magistracy, to communicate these articles to them, on hearing which they were transported with joy, and their eyes were full of tears while they read, as they had not flattered themselves with so much indulgence.

After discharging this commission, General Islinief conducted the deputies to Suworow, who was seated before his tent; but perceiving them much embarrassed on approaching him, he sprang from his seat, threw his sabre at his feet, and, crying out in the Polish language Pakoi (peace), ran up to them, embraced them, brought them into his tent, and seated them on the ground by his side. They burst into tears, expressing by this mute eloquence, which was far more expressive than words, all the sentiments of joy, gratitude and admiration, with which they were affected. Suworow entertained them with kindness, ordered them some refreshments, and requested them to inform him, within four-and-twenty hours, of the determination of the Magistracy, relative to the articles delivered them.

During

During the interval of this answer from Warsaw, the day was employed in clearing the streets and squares of Prague, and in interring the dead. In the evening Suworow retired to his quarters at Belalinka, where he passed the night.

The next day at ten in the morning, the same deputies returned from Warsaw to the head quarters with the following answer to the propositions:

I. The city of Warsaw will peaceably lay down their arms at such place as shall be judged proper.

II. The city of Warsaw has no artillery or ammunition.

III. The city of Warsaw will order the bridge to be repaired as soon as possible, that her Imperial Majesty's troops may take possession of the city, and take the inhabitants under their protection.

IV. The city of Warsaw have the honour of informing his Excellency the Count de Suworow, that they have no troops under their orders, and therefore cannot fully comply with the fourth article, but

but they will make all the efforts in their power to induce the military commanders to conform to it.

V. The city of Warsaw, which has always treated its kings with respect, will with pleasure fulfil the duty of which they are reminded by this article.

VI. The city of Warsaw considers, as the basis of all the other articles, this promise of safety to the inhabitants for their persons and property, and the engagement of the Russians to forget the past.

VI. It is wholly impossible to comply with his Excellency's order in so short a space of time, that the Russian troops may enter the city tomorrow. The repairs of the bridge require some days, and the troops of the republic are unable to march at present, since it will require about a week to evacuate the place.

*At the Town-house, the 25th October,
5th November, 1794.*

The deputies had also some verbal commissions relative to the exchange of prisoners, and the currency of the paper in circulation, of which the Magistracy

tracy were desirous of keeping up the credit.

These articles of reply appeared somewhat suspicious, and it seemed as if their object was to gain time. Hence Suwarrow required the deputies to return immediately to Warsaw, to obtain a more precise determination. He also delivered them some additional articles, with a letter to the following effect:

"I observe with pleasure that both parties are agreed as to the most essential articles. I demand that order be given to the royal corps in the city, to conduct themselves amicably towards those of my sovereign which are to enter it, and to maintain good order and tranquillity. On these conditions I will be answerable to the inhabitants for the safety of their lives and property, and for redression for the past."

*At the Camp of Prague, the 28th October, 1794.
6th November,*

COUNT SUWAROW RYMNICKI.

Sup-

Supplement to the Articles of Capitulation.

I. The Magistracy shall cause the inhabitants to be disarmed, and their arms carried over in boats to Prague; they shall also cause the arms that are found in the shops to be delivered up to them.

II. The city of Warsaw shall deliver up the arsenal, powder and ammunition, to the corps of her Imperial Majesty, who shall have orders to receive them.

III. The city of Warsaw, in consequence of the promise that has been given them, shall require the Polish troops to lay down their arms, and if they should not consent they shall order them to evacuate the city.

IV. Time is given till the 28th Oct.-8th Nov. for the repair of the bridge, and for the prolongation of the armistice. As to the repair of the bridge, the troops of her Imperial Majesty shall be ordered to assist, in order to accelerate the work.

V. All the Russian prisoners detained at Warsaw shall be set at liberty to-morrow, 27th Oct.-7th Nov.

VI. The inhabitants shall request his Majesty to order the regular troops to lay down their arms, except four hundred men for his horse-guards,

guards, and 600 for his foot-guards; who shall remain around his person, and do duty at the castle.

VII. The council of the city shall be upon the bridge with all its members, and shall present the keys of the city to the commander in chief, at the entry of her Imperial Majesty's troops. All the houses of the city shall be shut.

VIII. The Magistracy shall deliver up the archives, and all their correspondence to the Russian minister.

COUNT SUWOROW RYMNICKI.

General Burhawden, who commanded at Prague, now received orders, immediately to repair the bridge of the castle, which had been burned at the end towards that suburb.

General Fersen was ordered to cause the division of Major-General Denisow to pass the river at the little town of Korezow, four miles from Prague, and to go thither himself with the rest of his corps.

The object of this order was to attack the troops who should fly from Warsaw with

with their arms, and at the same time, in case of any treachery or insurrection in that capital, to fly thither immediately, and to attack it on the other side towards the country.

Barons d'Asch and de Bishler, who were members of the corps diplomatic, and prisoners at Warsaw, together with many others, were set at liberty on their parole, and came the same day to Suvorow's camp, to offer him their warmest acknowledgements, both for themselves, and in the name of the prisoners. They returned after dinner, where their presence had a good effect, and contributed much to inspire the inhabitants with confidence.

In the night between the 26th and 27th of October, there was a great tumult at Warsaw. The troops under the orders of Wavroschewski attempted to carry away the King, and all the Russian prisoners.

The

The ill-disposed among the inhabitants joined the military, and, spreading through various parts of the city, committed many excesses and robberies. To prevent the execution of this plot, of which they foresaw the consequences, the Magistracy ordered the people to oppose it, and to repel force by force. In consequence of this, several thousand of the inhabitants, who were obedient to the Magistracy, went to the castle and neighbouring streets, to obstruct the passage, and unanimously declared to the insurgents, that they would not suffer the King to be carried off, as his presence was decisive to the fate of the city; and that they would rather sacrifice their lives, than permit an act of violence, so fatal to the public good.

In the afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Hofman came to the General's quarters with some verbal commissions, and a letter

letter from the King, requesting Suworow to postpone his entry into Warsaw for a week; that delay being absolutely necessary for the evacuation of the place. (This letter is inserted in the Supplement, see B, p. 14.)

Hofman was sent back to the King, accompanied by Major Hossen, to communicate to His Majesty, the decision of General Suworow, who, in lieu of consenting to the delay demanded, begged the King to consider the tumult that had taken place the preceding night, and of which he was informed, as an additional motive to accelerate his entry into the city as much as possible; and declared that it should take place in two days, as well to guard the personal safety of the King, as to restore the public tranquillity.

The King of Poland listened with great attention to the report of these
two

two officers, and acknowledged the justice of General Suworow's observations. In the meanwhile, Wavroschewski, being traversed in the execution of his designs by the resistance of the people, in concert with the supreme council, placed the authority into the hands of the King, declaring he no longer saw any means of providing for the safety of the republic. The first use the Monarch made of his power, was to leave to Suworow the choice of the day when he would make his entry into the city, promising to cause the bridge to be re-established as speedily as possible. Hofman carried this answer to the camp at four o'clock in the afternoon.

In the meanwhile, Ignatius Potocki came to the camp before dinner, to renew the King's request, still to postpone the entry a week. He dismounted at Lieutenant-General Potemkin's, together

with whom he was invited to dine with General Suworow.

While they were at table, Mastowski also came from Warsaw. When he was announced, the General arose to go and meet him in the antichamber, taking with him, Potocki, and the General, *pro tempore*, Islinief, and shewed them into his study. Mastowski delivered to Potocki a letter, under seal, from the King, the contents of which were communicated to Suworow: namely, an unlimited power to treat on the conditions of peace.

The General was much concerned to observe so many delays and contradictions, and answered, in few words, "We
 " are not at war with Poland. Her Imperial Majesty did not send me hither as
 " a minister, but as General in Chief, to
 " annihilate the army of the insurgents.
 " I shall not enter into explanations on
 " any subject foreign to my duty."

Mastowski

Mastowski immediately returned to Warsaw; but Potocki came back to table, and set off after dinner.

Suworow had been advised to keep Count Potocki, who was one of the principal leaders of the revolution, as a hostage for the Russian prisoners; but he rejected the idea, saying, " why should we detain an hostage? All the prisoners will be set at liberty without it: besides it would be a crime to betray the confidence of an enemy, who is come to negociate on the faith of an armistice."

When the suburb of Prague was quite cleared, Suworow removed his headquarters thither from Belalinka, that he might be nearer to the Vistula, and the centre of his operations.

The detachment commanded by Denisow, had already passed the river; the cavalry swimming, and the infantry one

half

half on the horses' croups, and the other in the boats which also carried over the artillery. The insurgents who were on the opposite banks, endeavoured to oppose this manœuvre, but were repulsed, and nothing stopped the progress of the Russians.

The next morning, at day break (28 October), the same deputies returned from Warsaw with two letters, one from the King, and one from the Magistracy, requesting that the Russians would make their entry as soon as possible. They declared that their presence was indispensably necessary, on account of the intestine troubles, and the danger that threatened the person of the King; that the insurgents had gone out of the city, under arms, and had stopped in the neighbourhood, where they excited great uneasiness.

The

The letter from the King is inserted in the Supplement, letter C, page 15. That of the Magistracy was in the following terms:

"The Magistracy of the city of Watsaw, after having fully executed the articles of capitulation, sent to the inhabitants of Warsaw by his Excellency Count de Suworow, General in chief of the Russian troops, have the honour of representing to him :

I. That the inhabitants of this city have already deposited, in their respective districts, muskets, pistols, sabres, scythes, pikes, and generally all their arms. The Magistracy will speedily cause the said arms to be put on board of boats to be carried over to the Prague side. They request his Excellency to order them to be landed on their arrival. As to the arms of great value, and those found in the shops, they have been deposited at the town-house to be preserved for their proprietors.

II. They have with the same care withdrawn the gunpowder, and all the ammunition found in possession of the inhabitants, and they shall equally be delivered up to his Excellency the Count wherever he shall please to order. The same

shall be done, as soon as possible, with regard to the ammunition of the troops of the republic, that have quitted the city.

III. His Majesty the King has condescended to facilitate the execution of this article as far as regards the troops within the city.

IV. The Magistracy assure his Excellency the Count de Suworow, that the bridge shall most certainly be repaired on the side towards the city, within the time prescribed.

V. His Majesty the King will voluntarily consent to the liberation of the prisoners, as also to the execution of article three above cited.

VI. The Magistracy will immediately request the King to give orders for the delivery of arms, and for the evacuation of the city by the troops, except the three thousand soldiers of the police, and the one thousand men of foot and horse-guards, whom the King has a right to retain around his person, to keep good order in the city, and to do duty at the castle.

VII. When the troops of her Imperial Majesty shall make their entry into the city, the Magistracy will perform their duty in a proper manner.

*Warsaw, the 27th October,
7th November, 1794.*

Answer of the Commander in Chief.

The capitulation accepted and signed.

COUNT ALEXANDER SUWOROW RYMNIKSKI.

*The Camp at Prague, 28th October, 1794.
8th November,*

Suworow demanded of the deputies if the Russian prisoners were restored to liberty, conformably to the last articles. They answered, that every disposition for that purpose was taken; and requested the General to appoint a person to receive them.

Prince Labanow Rastowski was sent to Warsaw with that commission, and the prisoners were restored to him on his arrival. He at the same time, informed the King that the Russians would enter on the following morning.

C H A P. XV.

THE conferences being terminated, in conformity to the capitulation, Count Suworow made his entry into the capital, attended by his generals and the brave troops whom he had so often led to glory. It bore the appearance of a triumph.

At seven in the morning, the troops defiled by the bridge in the city, drums beating and colours flying. The corps of Lieutenant-General Potemkin led the march, and that of General Derfelden immediately followed him.

At nine, Suworow passed the bridge on horseback, surrounded by his adjutants and officers. He wore the uniform of an officer of cavalry, without the least decoration, and was followed

lowed by the regiment of Cherson, with, a numerous band of military music.

He was received on the other side of the bridge, by the magistrates of the city, in a body, and in their ceremonial habits (which are black). The President presented to him, on a velvet cushion, the keys of the city (which are red), with the usual accompaniments of salt and bread; and delivered a brief harangue.

The General took the keys, pressed them to his lips, and then, holding them up towards Heaven, he said: "All mighty God, I render thee thanks, that I have not been compelled to purchase the keys of this place as dear as . . ." turning his face towards Prague, his voice failed him, and his cheeks were instantly bathed with tears.—He then cordially embraced the magistrates, and was immediately surrounded by a crowd of people. Some threw themselves at his feet; others extended their arms towards

wards him, and he gave his hands to his humble admirers. He embraced such as were nearest to him, and answered with a silent sensibility to these ardent displays of esteem and respect, which are more affecting than the loudest eulogiums; and which, in one moment, afford a recompense for years of fatigue and danger. He gave the cushion and the keys to General Islinief who preceded him on horseback, and the procession continued.

Although the magistrates had given special orders that the houses should be shut, and that no one should be seen in the streets, they were, nevertheless, filled with people. But, as those who might possess the wish to excite disturbance, perceived the impossibility of success, the whole passed on with the greatest order and tranquillity. All the windows were filled with spectators, who were delighted at the return of order, and

and of the assurance of peace; and the air resounded with the exulting exclamations of, " Long live Catherine! " " Long live Suworow!"

When the General came to the cathedral, he ordered all his suite to halt, and repeated a prayer. At the extremity of the city he alighted at a public hotel, where he dined. He afterwards took a house in that part of the town which was nearest the camp, where he fixed his head-quarters.

He had also ordered Lieutenant-General Potemkin, on his entrance into the city, to go and pay his respects to the King, at the castle, and to attend to the safety of his person.

Major-General Burhawden was appointed Governor of Warsaw.

A new and very affecting trial was now made of Suworow's sensibility, when the magistrates presented to him the

the Russian prisoners, to the number of thirteen hundred and seventy-six, whom he had restored to liberty, and whose lives he had preserved: for it had actually been proposed in the revolutionary committee, prior to the taking of Prague, by a wretch named Kolontay, the Robespierre of Poland, to massacre all the prisoners, and even the Poles who were suspected of being attached to the court of Russia. The arrival of the Russians, however, prevented the execution of this horrible design; though the infernal projector contrived to escape, with an hundred and fifty thousand ducats which he stole from the mint and public treasury.

When Lieutenant-General Potemkin paid his visit to the King, he was commissioned to demand an audience for Count Suworow, which was appointed on the following day.

Accordingly,

Accordingly, at ten o'clock in the morning, he set out with great ceremony, and accompanied by his guard, to go to the castle. Contrary to his usual custom, he wore his grand uniform, and was decorated with all his Orders. Two squadrons of hussars preceded him, and his carriage was surrounded by officers of all ranks. Lieutenant-General Potemkin, with the Barons Asch and Ruhler, of diplomatic character, accompanied him. A squadron of horse chasseurs closed the procession.

On his arrival in the court of the castle, he was received with great ceremony; the King embraced him and conducted him to his cabinet, where they remained together upwards of an hour.

This conference, however, produced an arrangement that the written negotiations had not settled. It was agreed,

on

on the representations of General Suworow, that the Polish troops, whom he always mentioned under the denomination of revolters, should lay down their arms without exception, and deliver up their artillery to the Russians.

In the course of this visit, the King requested Suworow to restore an officer to liberty, who had been his page, when the General replied, that he might command the liberty of five hundred, if it was his Majesty's pleasure.

The King, accordingly, dispatched his Adjutant-General Gordon, with Suworow's order for the restitution of the prisoners; and as they were not particularly named, he took all the superior officers, to the number of three hundred and seventeen; and among them General Mayen, who has been mentioned in a former page. Gordon, however, to complete his number, brought along with

with him several inferior officers and soldiers. The General returned in the same form to his hotel.

Lieutenant-General Potemkin was charged with the commission of bearing to the Empress, at Petersburg, the official relation of all these important transactions.

C H A P. XVI.

WARSAW was at length in a state of submission and tranquillity, and entirely in the power of the conqueror.

Besides the troops which had been left at Prague; the corps of Lieutenant-General Potemkin occupied the interior of Warsaw, and extended as far as Wilanow: that of General Derfelden repaired to Marimont. That of General Fersen was proceeding to complete the operations, and had set out to overtake the Polish troops which had retired from Warsaw, to compel them to surrender their arms.

They were supposed to amount to thirty thousand men, with a very formidable artillery, and were commanded by General Wavroschewski, the intimate friend

friend of Kosciuzko. His intention was to penetrate with this corps into Galicia.

The first division commanded by He-droitsch, which quitted Warsaw prior to the arrival of the Russians before Prague, consisted of two thousand infantry, four thousand men armed with pikes, and fifteen hundred horse. They had with them twenty-five pieces of cannon.

The corps of Dombrowski and of Madalinski, the same which had excited the troubles in Southern Prussia, amounted to eighteen thousand men, with twenty pieces of artillery.

A party commanded by Prince Joseph Poniatowski, was posted at Sachorzyn, to the number of two thousand five hundred, with seventeen cannon; and a detachment commanded by Oscharrowski was composed of fifteen hundred men, with ten cannon.

On the 30th of October, Prince Joseph Poniatowski sent an officer to the King, to inform him that the troops were desirous of surrendering their arms to General Suworow, and that they implored his clemency. The General accordingly ordered his former declaration to be repeated, that he should grant protection and security to all who should submit. He also promised that the commander, officers, and nobles, should have permission to retain their arms.

The King returned this answer to his nephew; but before he could receive it, he had been attacked by the Prussian forces, which were encamped near him, who had dispersed his troops, and taken some hundred prisoners, with all his artillery.

The detachment of Oschorowski, without waiting for any answer, or promise of pardon, laid down their arms

arms and dispersed. The Cossacs brought their artillery to Warsaw.

On the following day, Major-General Horschowski was dispatched to Warsaw, by General Hedroitsch, with a dispatch addressed to the King, containing positions similar to those of Prince Joseph; this officer returned immediately with the same answer, but before his arrival, Hedroitsch had formed a junction with the corps of Madaliński at Dom-browski, which had been already joined by the Commander-in-Chief Warochewski. But as the Russian troops had effectually prevented them from fulfilling their first project of retreating into Galicia; they suddenly changed their plan, and turned towards Novemiasto, on the road to Crakow, with the design of invading the district lately conquered by the King of Prussia. But the Russian troops pursued them with that vi-

gour and rapidity, that at length, after various attempts and exertions, to escape the enemy, a considerable part of the Polish army surrendered, and the rest, with all their arms, horses and artillery, followed their example.

Thus the Polish army, being dispersed, disarmed, or reduced to submission, there only remained the royal guard, and three hundred soldiers for the service of the police. The artillery and stores were sent to Kiowie, and the Russian troops entered into winter quarters.

C H A P. XVII.

SUCH was the close of this glorious campaign, which is far superior to anything that is to be found in the military annals of modern times: as well for the unexampled rapidity of its operations, as the important consequences that resulted from it.

The career of General Suworow, the wisdom of his measures, the distribution of his forces, the undaunted character of his operations, and the progressive continuance of his successes, are dazzling proofs of the superiority of his talents. But though it may be said, with truth, that these great qualities were manifested in all his enterprises, in this last campaign he seems to have surpassed himself. We have only to col-

lect the events of it, to prove that a small army may work wonders, when a General, by the vigour of his resolution and the skill of applying the means he possesses, can give stability to fortune.

We have seen Suworew disarm, without effusion of blood, thirty thousand rebels, scattered over an extensive country; accompany his soldiers in long and difficult marches, which would have disheartened the troops of Hannibal, and gain three battles against enemies, of martial intrepidity and superior numbers.—We have seen him temporize, during four weeks, at Brzescia, till his detachments had formed a junction with him; and, after the decisive victory of Matscheviz, to fly, as it were, to that of Kobylka.—We have seen him reposing there only for the three days which were necessary to make preparations for an assault without example: he then

then carried by escalade, in one morning, the intrenchments of Prague, defended by thirty thousand men; and entered into Warsaw with the olive-branch of peace.

Nor is this all.—These wonderful achievements were effected in the short space of two months, between the 6th of September and the 7th of November, 1794; the day when Wavroschewski laid down his arms.

But this brilliant expedition is not more remarkable for its astonishing rapidity, than it is memorable for the extraordinary events which succeeded.

In a short time after, the fate of Poland was irrevocably decided by the late partition of a kingdom, whose name is no longer to be found among the nations of Europe; and which, in a former age, dictated laws to Russia.

If the operations of this campaign had been urged with less activity, it is probable that the insurgents would have reassembled with added strength. The Poles might also have received foreign aid in the Spring of 1795, and prolonged a war, whose events might have had an incalculable influence on the general affairs of Europe.

The unexampled promptitude of this expedition was appreciated, as it deserved, at Petersburg. The Empress wrote herself to Suworow, to announce to him his well-earned advancement to the rank of Field-Marshal. But he, ever faithful to his religious principles, did not receive his new dignity, till he had demanded the benediction of the church.

On the eve of this ceremony, an extraordinary messenger arrived from Berlin, who brought him, as a testimony of the

had
the
particular esteem of his Prussian
Majesty, the Order of the Red and Black
Eagle.

In a short time after, the Emperor sent
him his portrait enriched with diamonds,
which were estimated at fifty thousand
crowns; and the jewels that adorned his
Batoon of Field-Marshal, were considered
as of equal value.

The Empress also presented him with
an estate of seven thousand peasants of
both sexes, in the district of Kolin, the
scene of the first battle he gained in
the course of this campaign.

The Field-Marshal Suworow passed a
year at Warsaw. The King had left it
in the beginning of the year to reside at
Grodno. But the departure of the court
was succeeded by a great concourse of
officers of rank and foreigners of distinc-
tion, who came to visit the illustrious
warrior,

The

The situation of public affairs and the common interests of the Emperor and the King of Prussia, made it necessary for the Field-Marshal to send frequent dispatches to Vienna and Berlin; and the persons he employed on these occasions, were received at the respective courts with peculiar marks of regard and favour. His Prussian Majesty conferred the Orders of the Black Eagle and of Merit, on several Generals and officers of the Russian army.

In the beginning of the Autumn, the Field-Marshal reviewed the whole army under his command, which consisted of forty-eight battalions, an hundred and twelve squadrons, and fourteen regiments of Cossacs.

These different troops occupied an extent of country of one hundred and fifty German miles; and the Field-Marshal visited all the separate camps with his

his usual activity, examined their respective situations, and saw them perform their military manœuvres. This operation was completed in fifteen days.

Towards the end of the year, he returned to Petersburg, in consequence of orders he had received from thence. He arrived there, in the beginning of December, in a carriage which the Empress had sent to meet him. He entered the city at night, alighted at the winter palace, and threw himself at the feet of Her Imperial Majesty, who received him with the most distinguishing marks of regard. She ordered him to take up his residence in the palace of Taurida, where he was served by the officers of the Court.

In a short time after his arrival, he went to Finland to visit the fortifications on the side of Sweden. On his return, he

he was present at the marriage of the Grand Duke; and, during the three months of his residence at Petersburg, the Empress appeared to have no greater pleasure than in manifesting her high esteem for him, and the whole Court followed the example of their Imperial Mistress.

He was now appointed to the command of the army, which consisted of eighty thousand men, in the governments of Brazlow, Wosnenski, Char-kow and Catharinaskow, and he accordingly repaired to fulfil the important duties of it. He fixed his head-quarters at Tulezin, in the castle of Potoka, on the banks of the Niester.

According to his constant practice, he attended to the discipline of the troops which were encamped near him. In the Autumn, he made a tour of general inspection of the whole army; and, on his

his return, gave orders for its entering into winter quarters.

After having run with a gigantic stride this vast career of glory, thick sown indeed with obstructions, but producing a continual harvest of laurels, from the frozen banks of the Vistula, to the burning sands of the Black Sea, this illustrious warrior is called to the command of the Austro-Russian armies in Italy.

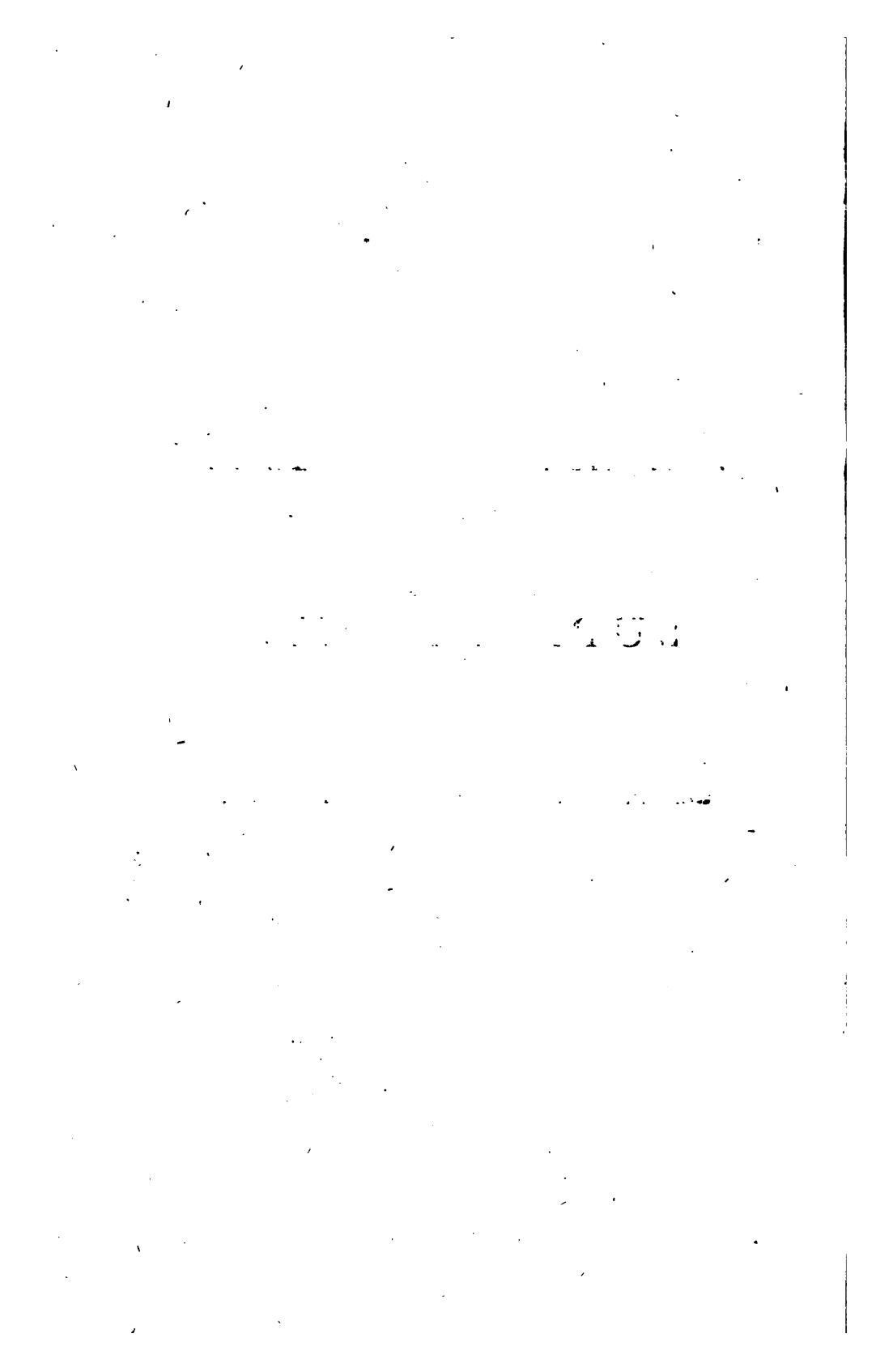
He came into that country to save it, and he has been its saviour. His first entrance into it was attended by victory; and victory has accompanied his march through it. He brought his brave and hardy bands from the North, to drive back the profligate, pillaging and blood-thirsty armies of France, to their own country; and they are driven back with disgrace and slaughter.—They already approach its confines:—and, with the same

same rapid step, he will follow them; and, with the same avenging sword, we trust, will punish them there.

His Campaigns of the present year will, we doubt not, add to the glory of those that are past, and with them we shall hereafter extend the History of Suworow.

SUPPLEMENT.

S U P P L E M E N T.



S U P P L E M E N T.

Containing various Letters from Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia; the Emperor of Germany; the King of Prussia, and the King of Poland, to General Suworow, during and after the Campaign in Poland.

Letter from Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, to Count Suworow Rymnikski.

Petersburg, October 26, 1794.

Count Alexander Basilovitsch!

Your rapid marches against the enemy, your victories, and particularly those which you gained on the 6th of September at Krupezize, and on the 8th of the same month at Brzescia, are distinguished proofs of your constant zeal for our service, and of your activity, bravery and talents. In this point of view we are pleased to consider your successes, and we therefore hasten to express our most grateful sense of them.

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We send you as a pledge of our satisfaction, a diamond hat-loop, and at the same time make you a present of three pieces of cannon, to be chosen by yourself from the artillery which you have taken.

We pray God to assist you in all that you may hereafter undertake for the service of your country.

I am your affectionate

CATHERINE.

Note from the Empress when she presented General Suworow with the Staff of Field-Marshal.

November 1794.

Field-Marshal General, Count Alexander
Basilovitsch !

I make you my compliments on all your victories, as well as on your carrying the intrenchments of Prague and Warsaw.

I am with great regard your affectionate

CATHERINE.

Ukase (or Edict) of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress and Autocratix of all the Russias, to the Senate, relative to Field-Marsbal General Count Suworow Rymnikski.

The commander in chief, Count Suworow Rymnikski, already recommended by the numer-

ous

rous services he has rendered us, having been appointed by Field-Marshal Count Romanzow Zaduneiski, to the command of the troops against the insurgents of Poland, has acquitted himself of the commission with which he was charged to our great satisfaction, by defeating the enemy in several engagements, and particularly in that of Brzescia on the 3rd of September.

As soon as he was informed of the total overthrow of Kosciuzko, the leader of the insurgents, he instantly marched to Warsaw, defeated the enemy's troops on his route, and took Prague, a suburb of Warsaw, defended by strong intrenchments and a numerous garrison, by assault. He carried the works by storm, at the head of our victorious troops, engaged the insurgents, and after a most severe conflict, obliged Warsaw, the capital of the kingdom, to submit her destiny to the hands of the conqueror.

After taking possession of Warsaw, the arms and the prudent measures of the above-named General, speedily obliged the numerous bodies of Poles who had retreated, and were vigorously pursued, to surrender with all their artillery and ammunition. The success of this expedition has entirely extinguished the flames of the insurrection in Poland.

In consideration of these services which General Count Suworow Rymnikski has so recently rendered us, and which are no less advantageous than acceptable to Russia, we have appointed him, this 19th of November, 1794, our General Field-Marshal, and at the same time presented him with the staff of Field-Marshal. We order the Senate to expedite a diploma which shall be signed by our own hand, and in which all his military exploits shall be particularized.

CATHERINE.

The Senate resolved that the supreme will of her Imperial Majesty should be promulgated, by means of ukases addressed to all the governments, and all the courts of justice; that the Field-Marshal-General should be made acquainted with it, and that the heraldic department should be ordered to draw up a diploma, which should be afterwards submitted to the approbation of the Senate.

Ukase to the Senate.

As a recompence for the singular services which General Field-Marshal Count Alexander Suworow has rendered us, by the different victories he has gained over the insurgents of Poland, and especially by the complete defeat of their united forces

forces at Prague, which immediately occasioned the submission of Warsaw, the capital of Poland, and the general termination of the insurrection ; we have given, by virtue of our plenary authority, to him, his successors, heirs, &c. full power to take, from the date of the present instrument, and to enjoy in perpetuity, from our Imperial possessions in Lithuania, constituting a part of the ci-devant royal district of Brzescia, the district of Robrin, with all the burghs, manor-houses and villages dependent thereon ; which district, according to the registers laid before us, contains a population of 6922 souls ; together with all the farms, all the fruits, rents, &c. all the cattle, and, summarily, all the objects of rural economy attached to them.

We enjoin our Senate, by these presents, to expedite the necessary orders for placing this property, with all its appurtenances and dependencies, in the hands of Count Suworow Rymnikski, and for preparing the diploma of this donation, which we purpose to subscribe with our name.

CATHERINE.

*St. Petersburg,
August 19, 1795.*

Letters from the Emperor of Germany.

My dear General Count Suworow,

I learnt, with great pleasure, the intelligence you sent me of your fortunate and splendid entry into Warsaw. In proportion as I have constantly valued your extraordinary abilities, I now feel grateful for the zeal you have employed in re-establishing the tranquillity of Poland.

This important event is the incontestable consequence of your military talents, and a fresh proof of your zealous attachment to the good cause. Exploits so brilliant as those, by which you have so repeatedly signalized yourself, will for ever secure you the esteem of the whole world. For the rest, I assure you, with the utmost sincerity, that I shall always entertain for you the same affection that has been constantly felt and expressed by my late uncle, and my ancestors of glorious memory.

FRANCIS.

Vienna, 23 November, 1794.

My dear General Count Suworow,

The letter you had the goodness to write me, the 10-21 November last, in which you announce the happy results of your expedition against the insurgents of Poland, has given me
the

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the greatest satisfaction. I was pleased at the same time to receive the agreeable assurance that the revolution in that country was at length terminated.

I thank you for this satisfactory intelligence, and heartily felicitate you on the additional glory which you have acquired by this striking proof of your zeal. I now wish you perfect tranquillity in your winter quarters, and every happiness this world can bestow. I conclude with renewing the assurances of my friendship.

FRANCIS.

Vienna, 23 November, 1794.

My dear Field-Marshal Count Suworow,

Your letter of the 6-17 of this month, acquainting me with your promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal, afforded me much satisfaction. This reward was undoubtedly due to your brilliant and important services.

As I take a lively interest in your happiness, I shall always be very glad to hear of any thing that is calculated to promote it.

I wish you, my dear Field-Marshal, a long and constant series of prosperity, and assure you of my invariable friendship.

FRANCIS.

Vienna, 23d Dec. 1794.

My dear Field-Marshal Count Suworow !

* As Captain Langfrey returns this day to the place of his destination, I haye entrusted him with my portrait for you. I wish the pleasure you may receive from it, may equal the desire I feel of giving you, in it, a token of my particular esteem for your personal merit.

I trust you enjoy a good state of health, and hope that you will henceforth taste the sweets of repose, to enable you to recover from the incessant fatigues you have hitherto endured. Rest assured of my good wishes.

FRANCIS.

Vienna, Jan. 25, 1795.

My dear Marshal Count Suworow !

I have dispatched my Colonel, the Marquis de Chatelet,* in quality of Commissioner, for the demarcation of the boundary line between me and Prussia. I have ordered him at the same time to call on you, for the sake of enquiring into your health, and of assuring you that I shall never cease to think of you with gratitude and pleasure. I flatter myself that you will not be sorry to hear

* This is the excellent officer, to whose uncommon skill and activity we owe much of the success of the glorious battle of the Adda. T.

from

from this officer, the particulars of several actions, in which my troops have recently distinguished themselves, and amongst whom, you, my dear Field-Marshal, will recognize several of your élèves, as well as of your old companions in arms.

Continue to preserve for the sincere friend and admirer of your Royal Mistress the esteem, of which you have already given so many proofs to me and my house. The grateful remembrance of those proofs is as indelibly engraven on my heart, as the profound esteem which your noble character and very distinguished merits, have given me of your person.

FRANCIS.

Vienna, Nov. 22, 1795.

Letters from the King of Prussia.

My very dear General !

By the letter which you had the goodness to write me on the 5th of this month, I learnt with extreme pleasure the agreeable intelligence of the brilliant victory you had obtained by taking possession of Prague. I take the most lively interest in the additional glory which the Russian arms have acquired by this triumph, so honourable to the troops who have combated, under your

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your orders, with such courage and good fortune; and am happy to see the occasions of renewing my felicitations succeed each other with such rapidity. I shall not be less pleased at learning that her Imperial Majesty, my noble ally, accords with me in acknowledging the importance of the services which you have rendered us, with the greatest activity, during this campaign, and that she rewards you accordingly.

For myself, as a mark of the great satisfaction which this victory has given me, I have conferred on Captain Bridel, the officer who brought me the intelligence, my Order of Merit. I renew the assurance of particular esteem, with which I am

Your affectionate

FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Potsdam, Nov. 1, 1794.

My very dear General !

Your letter, containing the intelligence of your having crowned your former victories by your entry into Warsaw, has afforded me inexpressible satisfaction. You have thus completely attained the end of all your laborious efforts ; for the wreck of the Polish army cannot certainly oppose much resistance, and it will be easy to reduce them.

(11)

them by the combined operations of the Russian troops, and of my own under the orders of Lieutenant-General Favrat. I send you my most sincere compliments on the immortal glory you have thus acquired by the re-establishment of tranquillity, and I assure you of my lasting esteem. I have conferred my Order of Merit on Major Hessen, the bearer of this agreeable intelligence.

Your affectionate

FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Potsdam, Nov. 17, 1794.

My very dear General!

I am sensibly obliged to you for the circumstantial details, which you had the goodness to send me on the 10-21 of last month, relative to the manner in which you put an end to the insurrection in Poland. Neither your glory nor that of the Imperial Russian troops and their leaders, stood in need of additional lustre: but the success of this expedition raises it to the highest pitch, and insures its eternal duration. I felicitate you upon it with the same sincerity that I renew the assurance of that distinguished esteem, with which I am ever

Your affectionate

FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Potsdam, Dec. 3, 1794.

My

(12)

My very dear General !

I am fully convinced that you are perfectly satisfied with the rewards of your Sovereign, who duly appreciates your great talents and long experienced bravery. I know also that you are not ambitious of new distinctions, which can certainly add nothing to the lustre of your renown ; I nevertheless hope that you will accept with pleasure my Order of the Red and Black Eagle, which I send you as a mark of my distinguished esteem and particular good wishes.

I am your affectionate

FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Potsdam, Dec. 7, 1794.

My very dear Field-Marshal !

I learnt with the greatest satisfaction, from your letter of the 11-22 December, the value you set upon the tokens which I presented you of my distinguished esteem and regard. I was equally well pleased at the lucky accident that permitted you, on the same day, to celebrate the inauguration of the staff of Field-Marshal, conferred on you by your gracious Sovereign, and to invest yourself with the Order of the Red and Black Eagle. As you particularly recommended Major Tilly to me on this occasion, I feel a pleasure

sure in giving you a fresh proof of my distinguished esteem, by presenting him with my Order of Merit, in consequence of the lively interest you take in the welfare of this officer. I renew the assurance of the sincere sentiments with which I am

Your affectionate

FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Berlin, Dec. 28, 1794.

Letters from the King of Poland.

(A) Warsaw, October 27, 1794.
November 7,

To the General, Commander in Chief, of the
Troops of her Majesty, the Empress of all the
Russias.

The magistracy of the town of Warsaw has
demanded my mediation with you, in order to
know your ulterior intentions relative to this ca-
pital.

I must declare to you, that all the inhabitants
are resolved to defend themselves to the last ex-
tremity, if you do not guarantee them the safety
of their lives and fortunes. I wait your reply,
and I pray God to keep you in his holy protection.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, KING.

To

(B) *To the Commander in Chief of the Troops of
Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias!*

As I am convinced you are sincerely desirous of concluding an effectual capitulation with the town of Warsaw, I must acquaint you beforehand, that the eight days demanded for the evacuation of the town by the troops of the republic, are absolutely necessary; and for this purpose, I propose to you a suspension of arms, during the eight days, between the Polish army, and the Russian troops: a condition without which the town of Warsaw cannot accede to a capitulation.

I trust you will consent to avoid an effusion of blood, which, perhaps, is no longer necessary, and consider, in this view, the proposition I make you; and also that you will forbid your troops to restore the bridge on the other bank of the Vistula, till the capitulation be entirely acceded to and signed.

I pray God to keep you in his holy protection.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, KING.

Warsaw,

(C) Warsaw, the { 28 October
8 November } 1794.

Sir,

I am perfectly sensible of the candour of your proceedings towards us.

I cannot give you a better proof of it, than by restoring to liberty the Russian prisoners of war in this place, and putting them into the hands of a General so worthy of commanding them.

I pray God to keep you in his holy protection.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, KING.

F I N I S.

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MILITARY PLANS,
REPRESENTING THE
PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS OF A CAMPAIGN.
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Extract from the Preface.

THE following Sheets are translated from a Work, which was published at Berlin, under the Auspices of General Czetritz.— It is not offered to the OFFICERS of the BRITISH ARMY, as a complete Treatise on the Art of War, but rather as a Series of Examples of the principal Operations which occur in the Course of a Campaign, shewing the Positions and Movements of Troops under different Circumstances.—The Design of the Work is to elucidate and render familiar the various Objects of the Military Profession, by exhibiting detached Plans, which comprehend both the Position of an Army with respect to its Enemy—the Nature of the Ground upon which it is to act—the Methods in which Manceuvres, Marches, and Attacks are to be prepared and executed, and to give CERTAIN PRECEPTS of this difficult Science; the Rules of which, as well as their Applications, are almost innumerable.—It was at first in Contemplation to suppress that Part of the Work which relates to the OPERATIONS of a SIEGE, as being of less Moment to a British Officer; but it was afterwards thought advisable not to omit so essential a Part of the ART of WAR, as it might serve to give a general Idea of the Subject to those Officers who have not entered deeply into the Study of that particular Branch. It is not presumed that what is here given will form a complete System of FORTIFICATION, or that it will alone suffice to direct the CONDUCT of a SIEGE; but it will at least furnish such general and accurate Notions of the different Works and Operations which occur, as to enable an Officer not only to superintend the Execution of them, whenever it may be entrusted to the Troops under his Orders, and to act upon any Emergency as an Assistant to the Chief Engineer, but also to understand their Nature and Design, and the Advantages which are to be derived from them.

